AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1993

75¢ ($1.00 CANADIAN)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPYRIGHT © 1993 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY - All rights reserved

VOL. 85, NO. 113

THE CRISIS CONTINUES

Bosnian Serbs Defy Mounting Pressures, Reject Peace Plan

By Jonathan S. Landay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALE, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

THE self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb parliament rejected calls for compromise by its leader and chief patron yesterday, and chose confrontation with the international community by effectively refusing a peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Of all the bad decisions that the parliament could have made, the parliament ... has made the worst and most ominous one," Dobrica Cosic, president of the rump Yugoslav union of Serbia and Montenegro, said as he left the meeting. "This morning, political sanity was defeated," he added grimly.

"There is simply no other way to go," retorted Ratko Adzic, the hard-line "interior minister" of the self-proclaimed state that Bosnian Serb forces are fighting to carve out.

The decision increases the likelihood of Western military intervention in the 13-month civil war during which the Bosnian Serbs have overrun and "cleansed" roughly 70 percent of Bosnia. Shortly after the parliament session, Bosnian Serb forces reportedly overran Zepa and were killing civilians in one of the last Muslim enclaves in the eastern side of the republic.

Voting at 5 a.m. local time after 17 hours of mostly closed-door debate, the self-styled parliament reaffirmed a decision it made last week not to ratify the peace plan even though it was signed Sunday in Athens by its leader, Radovan Karadzic.

See **KARADZIC** *page 4*

US Pushes for Use of Force After Bosnia Peace Fails

By Peter Grier

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

THE situation in the Balkans is tipping more toward Western military intervention.

With the self-styled Bosnian Serb parliament refusing to approve an international peace plan, United States officials now intend to more urgently discuss possible bombing raids and other forceful measures with allies.

President Clinton said yesterday he is disappointed with the Bosnian Serb parliament's rejection of an international peace agreement and called on the "international community to unite and to act quickly and decisively."

"America has made its position clear. It is ready to do its part, but Europe must be willing to act with us," he said.

In Brussels to meet with NATO officials, US Secretary of State Warren Christopher said of the Bosnian Serb action, "I think it's another ploy to gain delay, and I for one will not be thrown off-track."

But Europeans are still hesitant about airstrikes, arming Bosnians

US officials never had high hopes that Wednesday's meeting of the Bosnian Serb representatives in the ironically named Heavenly Valley Hotel would approve the peace plan drawn up by international mediators Lord David Owen and Cyrus Vance. They have put more emphasis on the stick half of a carrot-and-stick strategy approved by President Clinton last week: Bomb Serb artillery and arm Bosnian Muslims if the peace process falls apart.

But as Secretary of State Christopher traveled to European capitals in recent days he had found allies more interested in talking about the peace plan carrot. While not breaking openly with the US they had indicated hesitance about more aggressive steps. Among other reasons, they cited concerns for the safety of their troops already on the ground in Bosnia as part of the United Nations Balkans humani-

See **BOSNIA** *page 4*

Poland's Prime Minister Looks Ahead

Her coalition government has plunged into economic reforms.

8

Next Week in the Monitor

- Seeking the Soul of Greece: A Monitor photographer explores a little-known corner of the islands. **Monday.**
- The Clinton administration hopes to help strengthen the US technology base. A special report on the high-tech policy challenge. **Tuesday.**
- Princeton, N.J., blossoms as a regional technology center. **Wednesday.**

California Debates Whether Smog Regulations Foul Business Climate

By Scott Armstrong

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA, the nation's petri dish for devising new ways to control smog, is seeing a growing effort to limit the powers of state and local agencies charged with fighting air pollution.

The move comes after three years of recession and persistent hand-wringing over the state's business climate.

It is cheering corporate interests but worrying others, who are concerned it will set back the drive to clean up the nation's most polluted skies. "I think this is a landmark year for air quality in California," says Tom Soto of the environmentalist Coalition for Clean Air, referring to the looming battle in the Legislature.

The balance between economic development and environmental regulation is always a delicate one in California. It not only affects jobs and the air residents breathe, but it also sets the tone for similar debates across the country.

Because of the gravity of the smog problem here, regional and state air-pollution agencies are usually in the forefront of minting new approaches to cleaning up the skies.

They have often led the way in controlling emissions from conventional sources, such as cars and refineries, as well as uncon-

See **POLLUTION** *page 4*

ROBERT HARBISON – STAFF

L.A. RUSH HOUR: *California's Legislature is considering a bevy of bills to curb agencies that enforce air-quality laws. Behind the push is a debate over whether tough smog regulations are forcing many companies to leave the state.*

KHMER ROUGE BOYCOTT ELECTION

The Khmer Rouge boycotted a meeting in Beijing yesterday where other Cambodian factions insisted the United Nations-supervised elections scheduled for the end of this month must go ahead as planned. Yasushi Akashi, head of the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia, said the meeting called by Prince Norodom Sihanouk had agreed to a joint communiqué that "gives us encouragement to go ahead with preparation for a free and fair election," scheduled for May 23-27. But he acknowledged the absence of the Khmer Rouge, which has vowed to use violence to disrupt the polls, casts doubt on the process.

Norway kills whales

Norwegian whalers killed the first whale of the 1993 research hunt after almost three weeks of being hampered by Arctic storms expedition leader Tore Haug said yesterday. Norway has been facing international protests because it plans to resume commercial whaling this year despite a global ban the International Whaling Commission imposed in 1986. The meat is sold for consumption in Norway, which says the whales are plentiful enough to sustain a hunt.

Paraguay elections

Paraguay's four-year-old democracy faces its first major test Sunday in elections clouded by rumors of military coups and vote fixing.

Former US President Carter heads a team of international observers overseeing the proceedings. President Andres Rodriguez has promised a fair and free vote, even threatening to send tanks onto the streets to guarantee the rights of the 1.7 million voters who will choose a new president, congressional representatives, senators, and provincial authorities.

Taiwan opens China door

Taiwan, opening its doors wider to China, will allow visits by negotiators from the semi-official Chinese body which handles relations with the island. Until now, mainland Chinese were only allowed into Taiwan for family visits or under exceptional circumstances, such as visits by groups of journalists. But at landmark talks in Singapore last month, China and Taiwan agreed to start regular talks on a number of issues.

Columbia lands safely

Florida-bound space shuttle Columbia and its seven-man crew took a detour and landed in the California desert yesterday after a 10-day German laboratory research mission. The astronauts had worked round-the-clock inside Spacelab after reaching orbit April 26, conducting experiments on fish, plants, and themselves to help scientists better understand how organisms adapt to weightlessness.

Cracks in Rabin's rule

Cracks appeared in Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government yesterday as the argument deepened over what concessions Israel should and could offer to secure peace with its Arab neighbours. The six-member Shas religious faction, a vital leg of Rabin's 10-month-old coalition, threatened to quit the government unless he replaced Education Minister Shulamit Aloni of the leftist secular Meretz party by Sunday.

– Compiled by David Mutch

MONITOR THE WORLD FOR 35¢ A DAY.

☐ 3-month introductory offer.....$21.97
☐ 6-month introductory offer.....$41.97

- DAILY EDITION ONLY -
- NEW ORDERS ONLY -

☐ Check/money order enclosed. ☐ Bill me, please.

Name (Please Print) _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

MAIL TO:
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
P.O. Box 10116, Des Moines
IA 50340-0116 U.S.A.

OR CALL TOLL-FREE:
1-800-456-2220

Offer available only in the U.S.A. MH38011

NATIONAL

States Step Up Pace of Programs To Curtail Welfare 'Dependency'

Massachusetts, other states may blaze a trail for national reform

By Elizabeth Ross
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON

WITH President Clinton making slow progress with welfare reform at the federal level, states from Vermont to California continue to experiment with new ideas to break a cycle of dependence.

In Massachusetts, for example, Gov. William Weld (R) is introducing a bold plan to change the state's public-assistance system that would require individuals receiving welfare for two years to either enroll in a job-training program, do community volunteer work, or find employment.

The plan would apply only to welfare recipients who have no children or school-age children who are not disabled. If implemented this fall, the program, state officials say, could save an estimated $500,000 by next June and $23 million within three years.

"We don't think this is an enormous request to make of someone who has been on welfare for a long time and is getting a lot of taxpayer assistance. We think this is reasonable," says Robert Bliss, Massachusetts welfare-department spokesman.

Mr. Weld's plan is in line with nationwide efforts to cut down on rapidly increasing costs in today's system.

Indeed, encouragement from the Clinton and Bush administrations has prompted about half the states to experiment with welfare reform. The Family Support Act of 1988 has also pushed states to implement more training, education, and work opportunities for those receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) funding. Currently, 13 states have received federal waivers that allow them to make reforms.

Turning system on head

"The states have been asking for waivers to do some more experimentation, to see what really does work," says Linda McCart, social-services program director for the National Governors' Association in Washington. "There was a firm belief that we need to kind of turn the system on its head."

Both liberals and conservatives call the current system – jointly funded by states and the federal government – costly and inefficient. And while progress has been slow at the federal level, states are jumping into the fray with innovative ideas.

Weld's idea of time-limited benefits is not unique. Mr. Clinton supported time-limited benefits during his campaign, and the state of Vermont is planning a similar "workfare" program.

Other approaches will be closely watched. One recent buzz phrase is "new paternalism," a reward-and-punishment approach that some states use to encourage recipients to have stable families and healthy children, go back to school, or get job training and employment.

States may offer financial incentives or sanctions to parents who make sure children attend school regularly and are immunized, for example. Using the sanctions approach, New Jersey and Wisconsin do not extend extra welfare benefits for families that have additional children.

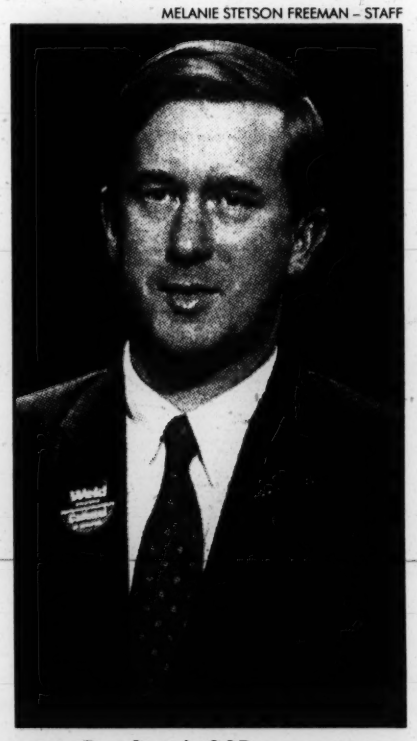
How effective these programs are is still an open question, although some pilot programs have been successful.

Ohio's Learning, Earning, and Parenting (LEAP) program, for example, offers a carrot-and-stick approach that has won praise. The program pays teenage parents an extra $62 if they attend school regularly and takes away $62 if they do not. A recent evaluation of LEAP showed that 61 percent of teens in the program stayed in school, compared with 51 percent of another group of teens not enrolled in the program.

Schooling successes noted

"We do know that it is successful in keeping people in school and bringing dropouts back," says Dr. Judith Gueron, president of the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation in New York that conducted the evaluation.

MELANIE STETSON FREEMAN – STAFF



WELD: *Bay State's GOP governor faces stiff opposition from Democrats to welfare-reform plan.*

Besides offering incentives and sanctions, states are also removing barriers in the system. Current welfare rules discourage AFDC recipients from working, getting married, or starting businesses, critics say. Missouri's "The 21st Century Communities" project helps ease the transition from welfare to work. It allows welfare recipients to continue to receive Medicaid insurance and day-care support up to 48 months after finding a job.

While liberals applaud Missouri's program, they voice strong opposition to the time-limited-benefits approach. They argue that forcing recipients to work or perform community service stresses busyness rather than helping people find employment. Clinton's reform efforts have also been put on the back burner due to other priorities, including health-care reform and the budget.

In Massachusetts, Weld faces opposition from a Democratic-controlled General Court (legislature). Deborah Weinstein, executive director of the Massachusetts Human Services Coalition, says the governor's program should allocate more resources toward job training, day care, and making the transition from welfare to work easier. "It isn't welfare reform. It's a forced-work plan that doesn't do anything to prepare anyone for leaving the welfare rolls," she says.

Under Weld's plan, welfare recipients must sign a "self-sufficiency" contract outlining their responsibilities. AFDC recipients of school-age children must make sure that young children have good attendance and are immunized or benefits will be reduced. A provision also allows single working mothers who receive child support and welfare to keep more child-support money.

Even as the Texan's influence on national politics has grown, his grass-roots group has been shaken by defections of some volunteers

Perot Confronts Grumbling in the Ranks

By Scott Pendleton
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor
AUSTIN, TEXAS

WASHINGTON politicians today are wise to consider how their actions will play, not only in Peoria, but also in Perot-ia.

Ross Perot's vast and growing constituency, along with his financial resources, give the gadfly Texas billionaire a bigger sting than elected officials have ever felt other than from an opposition party, political analysts say. His watchdog organization, United We Stand America (UWSA), scores well in public-opinion polls. However, its first four months have been marred by growing pains that loyalists shrug off, but that a few dissidents insist will sink it.

President Clinton once hoped to win the confidence of the 19 percent of voters who supported Mr. Perot's independent presidential bid. But last week, Perot bought a half-hour of time on national television to denounce Mr. Clinton's economic package and to urge citizens to telephone their objections to the White House. This week, UWSA members began circulating petitions demanding that the government "cut spending before increasing taxes."

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D) of Arizona, who has known Perot since 1986 and sides with him on issues such as term limits, a balanced-budget amendment, and campaign reforms, wishes that the tycoon would support the president's package. Perot's growing influence "can be very constructive or destructive," Mr. DeConcini says. "He's going to do what he wants to do."

In terms of popularity, Clinton's is now plunging while Perot's soars.

Republican pollster Ed Goeas has pronounced Perot to be "the most favorably viewed politician in this country," following a survey he conducted last week with Democratic pollster Celinda Lake. Perot was viewed favorably by 64 percent of the electorate and unfavorably by 29 percent. "He's a serious force in American politics, and he's a threat to both parties," Ms. Lake says.

Another Republican pollster, Vince Breglio, calls Perot's continued popularity "an incredible political phenomenon" that is "absolutely earthshaking" to Republicans and Democrats alike. "Traditional party structures have not produced the kind of leadership that America is ready to follow," Mr. Breglio says. "Perot's priorities are in order with the priorities that most people have set for themselves."

A Gordon Black poll financed by Perot and released last week found that 24 percent of Americans intend to join UWSA, up from 20 percent in March and 13 percent in February. Many analysts suspect that Perot will use the organization as a launching pad for a presidential bid in 1996. Perot has not ruled out the possibility.

Breglio notes that 2 out of 3 Americans approve of UWSA's mission. "That's substantial support for an organization like that," he says.

As UWSA chairman, Perot conducted a March 21 televised referendum on government reform. Pollsters criticized the questions as slanted to ensure that respondents would overwhelmingly favor the UWSA platform, which they did. The results have been broken down by congressional district and delivered to legislators.

USWA executive director Darcy Anderson says another Perot "infomercial" is planned for this summer.

Despite the kickoff of the petition drive, the UWSA national headquarters has emphasized to its state and local leaders that enlisting members remains of paramount concern. Mr. Anderson refuses to divulge current membership figures.

But Tom Wing, who resigned in disgust as the Illinois coordinator, claims that UWSA has "an embarrassingly small" 1.2 million members. "We have some sources in Dallas that [Perot] hasn't been able to shut down yet," he says.

Perot still pays all of UWSA's expenses. He has ordered that membership dues be held in escrow until he is sure UWSA will thrive. Perot is starting to get "comfortable" on that point, Anderson says, but "he hasn't flipped the switch yet."

One indication of membership size may be the response to the referendum. The ballot was printed in TV Guide (circulation 14 million). The show earned low ratings and generated 1.3 million responses, a volume that Anderson nonetheless says "pleased" UWSA.

Anderson says that each state has reached a "critical mass" of national members and will meet by congressional district to elect state organizations. Dallas will then charter them as UWSA state chapters. Maine had its first meeting last Sunday. California will elect leaders next month.

Before a state can hold elections, it must have a paid director hired by the Dallas office. So far, 21 are in place. By early fall, Anderson says, "We should be rockin' and rollin.' "

But disgruntled former volunteers have doubts. "Next January, when it comes time to renew membership, I think the silence is going to be deafening," Mr. Wing says.

What soured him and a score of other top volunteers who, like him, had given nearly a year of their lives to Perot's presidential campaign and watchdog group? Interviews with a dozen current and former state coordinators, local leaders, and UWSA national staff reveal a perhaps-inevitable conflict.

ROBERT GIROUX/AFP/FILE

PEROT: *Former presidential candidate refuses to divulge how many people have joined United We Stand America group, but one defector says the membership may be 'only' 1.2 million.*

On one hand was a cautious headquarters staff groping to transform a campaign vehicle into a cost-efficient information and advocacy organization. The staff aimed to confirm UWSA's viability by recruiting enough members before committing much money to other activities. Communications and decisionmaking were initially chaotic.

On the other hand were ambitious state coordinators with a tight-knit horizontal network in place and, in some cases, no paying job. They itched to wield grass-roots authority by helping to define UWSA's agenda and by spending money immediately on projects in their states.

STATE coordinators were dismayed by the apparent confusion in Dallas. Cynthia Schultz, a noted Wisconsin political consultant who had helped elect Republicans like Sen. Bob Kasten, came to regard the national staff as incompetent neophytes. She quit in frustration in February, after Dallas canceled a forum she had planned for the candidates seeking the congressional seat vacated by Defense Secretary Les Aspin. Ms. Schultz complains that UWSA wielded no influence in this week's contest.

Anderson says UWSA conducted candidate forums in Wisconsin similar to ones that members organized for last Saturday's special election in Texas for Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen's United States Senate seat. But Pat Owens, one of Schultz's successors in the Wisconsin organization, says that the candidates merely answered UWSA questionnaires. And the organization released the responses too late for Wisconsin newspapers to publish before the election.

The Dallas office and the state coordinators also clashed over state directorships – new, paid positions. "We were told repeatedly by the Dallas staff that we would be shoo-ins pretty much," Wing says. "Naive, stupid little us."

In February, state coordinators got a list of job criteria that would disqualify them and which they doubted headquarters staff could fulfill. Wally Howard, the former Indiana coordinator, called it an "excuse list" for dumping current state leaders.

They also learned that Dallas planned to advertise the posts in military and trade journals. That led Schultz to organize a mid-February conference call in which 22 state coordinators aired complaints. Schultz then sent a memo to Dallas criticizing headquarters for its "paranoia and suspicion," lack of ethics and competence, and failure to consult state coordinators. The ad was canned.

State coordinators were dismayed by apparent confusion in Dallas. A Wisconsin consultant came to regard the national staff as incompetent neophytes.

Wing, who resigned March 15 after learning that he would not get the paid job, now believes that Dallas all along intended to "milk us for all our volunteerism" and cut them loose. But Greg Owens, who willingly stepped down as Arkansas coordinator, denies that Dallas ever offered him or the others an inside track for the state-director post. He blames the misunderstanding on lost perspective. "After you put that kind of effort and time into it, you almost feel like it's your little baby," Mr. Owens says. "You hate to give up anything."

■ *Fourth in a five-part series.*

POLLUTION from page 1

ventional ones, such as hair sprays and underarm deodorants.

The focus of this year's fight in the Legislature – where a bevy of bills has been introduced – isn't to roll back strictures, but to curb the power of the agencies that implement them. While air-pollution authorities are always a target of some groups in Sacramento, the issue this year is receiving more consideration from both sides of the aisle.

"I don't know if there are more bills, but they are getting more attention," says Bill Sessa, a staff member with the California Air Resources Board, which regulates air pollution in the state. "The Legislature is responding to the public debate."

Coming under particular scrutiny is the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD), the agency that oversees air quality in the four-county Los Angeles basin. More than a dozen measures take aim at this body alone.

One bill, sponsored by state Sen. John Lewis (R) of Orange, would require the AQMD to hire an ombudsman to serve as a business advocate. It would also create an independent board to review companies' appeals of fines and other agency decisions.

Another bill would do away with the agency's often-criticized requirement that companies give incentives for car-pooling and reduce the number of car trips to and from work. A third measure, sponsored by Assemblyman Richard Polanco (D) of Los Angeles, would give the state the power to set the agency's budget.

"I don't see a move toward making regulations less stringent," says Valerie Nera, a lobbyist with the California Chamber of Commerce, which backs many of the measures. "We want to streamline regulations that are overlapping or conflicting."

Behind the push is a dispute over whether environmental rules are choking off economic development. Irritation at the AQMD has grown as regulations have extended to smaller and smaller companies. The pique has peaked in the recession.

Pollution-permitting and other rules are often cited by the business community as a prime reason for corporate flight to other states. By one estimate, 700 manufacturing plants have relocated or expanded outside California in the last five years.

"A lot of times the [environmental control] technology being looked at is not viable," says Jack Kyser, chief economist at the Economic Development Corporation, a nonprofit group here. "If you're pushing the envelope, you need to be practical about it."

ENVIRONMENTALISTS and air-quality officials, who say many of the issues raised in the bills have already been addressed, see things differently. California's woes, they argue, are the result of a national recession and restructuring in defense and other industries.

Companies that have left California have done so more because of high land, labor, and housing costs and other factors. Any slowdown in cleaning up the state's skies, they say, will further impair the quality of life here – ultimately undermining economic growth.

"There is this misperception that air-quality regulations are in some way responsible for the recession," Mr. Soto says.

It is too early to tell what might happen. Some of the more far-reaching measures probably will not make it. Others may be intended only to send a message to smog regulators. But certainly there is receptivity in the Legislature this year to improving the business climate – something district officials are aware of.

"My guess is there are some things that environmental districts need to do," says AQMD board member Larry Berg.

BOSNIA from page 1

tarian aid effort.

But after pinning hopes on peace, European officials were dismayed by the actions of the Bosnian Serbs, who in effect rejected the Vance-Owen plan by voting to refer it to a referendum. "It is clearly a serious setback," said Britain's Deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hogg.

Mr. Hogg said airstrikes against the Bosnian Serbs had not been ruled out and that stronger measures might be called for. But he also said that further economic pressure on Serbia, the Bosnian Serbs' patron, was a possibility.

"It's important that we ensure sanctions are turned into an effective blockade," he said.

A coauthor of the peace plan, had sharper words for the Bosnian Serbs' rejection: "It's obscene," Lord Owen said.

At the French Foreign Ministry, spokesman Richard Duque called the Bosnian Serbs' decision "grave," and one official said "new measures or indications" of action could be expected before Monday, once consultations among Western partners were complete. France was in agreement with Christopher's response Thursday that "tougher measures" were now required.

Meanwhile, members of Congress have warned President Clinton in recent days that he needs to rally the American people around the US policy in Bosnia. In particular, the White House needs to prepare voters for the possible commitment of thousands of US ground troops to the area if the Bosnian Serbs come around and sign the Vance-Owen peace agreement.

Some US units 'could be on the plane' to Bosnia 'before we hang up the phone,' says one US military official.

Rep. Robert Michel (R) of Illinois, House minority leader, said Wednesday that in contrast to the Gulf war, many Americans "are not aware of the importance" of the Balkans conflict.

Considering the intransigence of the Bosnian Serbs, a quick implementation of the Vance-Owen plan seems unlikely. But if it does come about, the NATO effort would be massive – plans call for 20,000 or more US troops to participate in a peacekeeping force of 60,000 to 80,000. NATO is poised to move fast if the Muslims, Croats, and Serbs agree to lay down arms. The American people could be taken by surprise by the rapidity with which their sons and daughters are shipped into the former Yugoslavia.

Some units poised to participate, such as elements of the 82nd Airborne Division, "could be on the plane before we hang up the phone," noted one US official.

Congress would certainly vote on whether or not to approve a US Balkans peacekeeping effort, indicated key lawmakers on Wednesday. Whether that would occur in a timely manner is another question. The House just got around to approving the deployment of US forces in Somalia on May 6.

The US has now formally turned over control of the Somalia mission to the UN.

■ *Howard LaFranchi in Paris contributed to this report.*

KARADZIC from page 1

The gathering decided instead to submit the plan to a May 15-16 referendum, a move seen by most observers as a delaying tactic. The plan's rejection in that vote is virtually a foregone conclusion, because it rules out the Bosnian Serbs' goal of securing a self-declared state and unifying it with Serbia and Montenegro.

Authored by international mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen, the peace plan would divide Bosnia into 10 ethnically based, largely autonomous provinces. The three main ethnic groups – Muslims, Christian Orthodox Serbs, and Roman Catholic Croats – would each dominate in three provinces and share control of Sarajevo. Both the Bosnian Muslim and Croat leaders have signed the accord.

A tired Mr. Karadzic told a dawn news conference that his unrecognized parliament remained opposed to the plan because the three proposed Serb-dominated provinces would not be linked territorially.

Defeat for Milosevic

The "parliament" rejection represented unprecedented humiliation for the Bosnian Serbs' chief patron, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, who attended the meeting to lobby for acceptance of the plan, which he threw his unrivaled political prestige behind last week.

"We have to preserve our people and not stake everything like a drunken poker player," he said, chiding the delegates in his final speech.

Only in the coming days will it become apparent what the impact of the Bosnian Serbs' defiance will have on their relations with Mr. Milosevic. The session was called to reconsider the plan after the parliament's previous rejection triggered a tightening of UN sanctions imposed almost a year ago on Serbia and Montenegro for supporting the Bosnian Serbs' land grab.

The West has urged Milosevic to demonstrate his sincere backing for the peace plan by cutting off support the Bosnian Serbs' military machine.

In the first of two speeches, Mr. Cosic, the Yugoslav president, appeared to confirm speculation that he and Milosevic decided to back the Vance-Owen plan because the economic havoc caused by the UN sanctions has sapped rump Yugoslavia's ability to continue supporting the Bosnian Serbs. "We have no strength left to continue this war," he said.

Cosic and Milosevic also seem deeply worried that military intervention could fuel political instability in rump Yugoslavia and include attacks on the Yugoslav Army, which has been accused of participating in the fighting in Bosnia.

Threat of military intervention

Milosevic, Cosic, Greek Prime Minister Constantin Mitsotakis, Karadzic, and Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic all warned the meeting of the dire consequences of spurning the plan.

"You should not allow the forces that are prepared for intervention to go ahead," Mr. Mitsotakis said. The Serbs regard Greece, with whom they share historic ties and the Orthodox faith, as one of their only remaining friends.

After receiving new security guarantees and under pressure from Milosevic and threats of foreign military intervention, Karadzic relented and signed the plan after weeks of balking. At his news conference yesterday, he acknowledged the real threat of military intervention, but issued a strong warning: "Nobody will predict what will happen because people who live in dramatic circumstances would defend themselves. They are ready to sacrifice and those are the most dangerous of people."

Milosevic, in his second speech, at times was heard shouting through the closed doors of the meeting room as he argued that the plan provided Bosnian Serbs with autonomy within their provinces and the protection of UN troops for those living in proposed Muslim and Croatian provinces. He emphasized that there would be a weak central government comprised of representatives of the three ethnic groups, all of whom would have to agree by consensus on policy matters.

"Alija Izetbegovic has lost the war. He has nothing. The only thing he has is a thin hope of provoking foreign intervention," Milosevic said.

Mr. Adzic, the Bosnian Serb hard-liner, dismissed such appeals. "The reality on the ground is very different than what they think it is."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR®
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded in 1908 By Mary Baker Eddy

(ISSN 0882-7729) (ISSN 0896-551X World Edition) Published daily except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, MA, USA, 02115. An activity of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Marcas Registradas.

Manager: Al M. Carnesciali
Chief Operating Officer/Print: Miles M. Harbur
Circulation Manager: Ronald G. Love
Advertising Sales: Nicholas Drinker
Advertising Production: Barbara Lasker

Editor: Richard J. Cattani
Deputy Editor: Ruth Walker
DEPARTMENTS: Page 1, Gregory M. Lamb; **World,** Jane A. Lampmann; **US,** Gail Russell Chaddock; **Economy,** David R. Francis; **Features,** Lawrence J. Goodrich; **Editorials,** Peter N. Spotts; **Graphics,** John Van Pelt; **Operations,** David Stormont; **Business Manager,** Olive F. Ratcliffe

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Second-class postage paid at Boston, MA, and at additional mailing offices. Commission Paritaire No. (France): 3125 USA. Revenue Canada G.S.T. Registration Number 126916436.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: In the U.S. and Canada, call toll-free 1-800-456-2220 or write The Christian Science Monitor, P.O. Box 11202, Des Moines, IA 50340-1202. In the UK call 081-543-9393 or write The Christian Science Monitor, Monitor House, 20 Beulah Road, London SW19 3SU England.

Subscription Rates: Daily edition (US only) – 1 year $156, single copy 75¢. Daily edition (UK only) – 1 year $333.30 (£206.65), single copy 80 pence. Daily edition (outside US and UK) – 1 year US$175. World Edition (weekly, not available in the US) – 1 year US$75, single copy US$1.50.

ADVERTISING: Information 617-450-2652, fax 617-450-2654; production 617-450-2647.

MAILING LISTS: Our subscriber list is at times used by carefully screened companies and organizations. To avoid such mailings, please send a written request to the Des Moines address.

REPRINT PERMISSION: Copyright Adm., One Norway St., Boston, MA 02115 (1-800-288-7090, X2026).

POSTMASTER/ADDRESS CHANGES: Send to The Christian Science Monitor, P.O. Box 11202, Des Moines, IA, 50340-1202. Phone 1-800-456-2220. Second-class postage paid at Boston, MA, and at additional mailing offices. The Christian Science Monitor, Monitor House, 20 Beulah Road, London SW19 3SU England. Phone: 081-543-9393.

Advertisement

Could this be your dog?

*A new breakthrough, **Radio Fence**, creates a hidden barrier to keep your dog in your yard and out of trouble. Finally– you can protect your dog from traffic and other dangerous situations without locking him up in a pen.*

Every dog owner has the same dilemma. On one hand they want to give their dog the freedom to roam and exercise outside. Yet on the other hand, they're worried about his safety. Up until now the only solution was to install a conventional fence, an expensive and sometimes unsightly solution. Not anymore!

No more confining leashes or cages. Now there's Radio Fence, the new, breakthrough alternative for dog owners. Radio Fence is an underground electrical barrier which works with a receiver on your dog's collar. It beeps your dog as he nears the boundary, and will give him a small electrical correction if he tries to cross it.

It keeps your dog safe and out of trouble without having to resort to expensive fences, dog runs, or ropes and chains that could injure your dog.

A hidden barrier. Radio Fence acts as a hidden barrier, giving your dog access to the whole yard, yet inhibiting his movements into unwanted areas such as your prize-winning rose garden or swimming pool. And unlike standard fences, Radio Fence does not detract from the beauty of your home or lawn. Plus it costs hundreds less than conventional fences.

How does it work? A transmitter plugs into a standard outlet and emits a radio signal that travels along an underground wire. (The wire only needs to be buried an inch or two to prevent anyone from accidentally cutting or tripping over it.) The four- ounce receiver worn on your pet's existing collar, picks up the radio signal and alerts him as he nears the hidden boundary that you have customized for your yard. If he crosses the boundary, he will receive a small, electrical correction. Once your pet has learned the boundaries, the electric charge may be removed, allowing only a chirping sound to alert your dog.

Safety and freedom. Radio Fence will work with any size or breed of dog. The correction, which is similar to a static electricity charge, will not hurt or endanger your pet in any way.

By giving your dog the freedom to run and exercise within the boundaries of his own yard, he'll be happier and safer and will become a better watchdog. Plus, you will become more confident home owner.

A hidden barrier that only your dog knows is there...

- *No more ugly, expensive fences*
- *No more restrictive enclosures*
- *No more ruined flower beds*
- *No more knocked over trash cans*
- *No more complaining neighbors*
- *No more worrying about your dog's safety or protection*

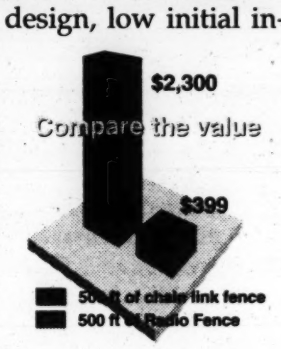
Radio Fence creates a hidden barrier around your yard that safely contains your pet.

Customize your boundaries. With Radio Fence, you'll receive 500 feet of wire that you can easily install in two to three hours. The wire will accommodate your customized layout up to a half acre yard.

The Radio Fence System also includes a transmitter with a signal powerful enough to broadcast to approximately eighty acres, but if you would like to expand your Radio Fence boundaries, simply order additional wire.

Simple and effective training. By spending just fifteen minutes a day working with your dog, he will be fully trained within six to seven days. Radio Fence is more effective than other systems because it allows your pet to control the corrective treatment (which is definite but mild) and he soon learns to avoid it. Plus you can train as many dogs as you want on the same system as long as they are each wearing a receiver collar.

The affordable fence alternative. The maintenance-free design, low initial investment, and ease of installation offer tremendous savings compared to other systems, which could cost you thousands of dollars. Radio Fence is the most economical and effective system available to dog owners.



Factory direct offer. To introduce this product, we are offering it direct to you for a limited time at a special price. If you order now, Radio Fence is yours for only $399. And to train more dogs on one Radio Fence System, just order additional receivers for each dog priced at just $199.

Risk-free home trial. At Comtrad, all of our products are backed up with a "No Questions Asked" money-back guarantee. If you're not completely satisfied for any reason, just return Radio Fence within 60 days for a full refund. Plus, Radio Fence comes with a one year manufacturer's warranty which includes lightning. So try it for 60 days and make your best friend happy again.

Radio Fence. The Radio Fence System includes a transmitter, a lightweight receiver for your pet's collar, an antennae ,boundary cable, temporary boundary flags, and a complete installation and training manual. Plus, you'll receive a helpful video that will make installation and training extremely simple.

Radio Fence System ..... **$399** $16 S&H
Additional Receivers ..... **$199** $8 S&H

To receive this special pricing you must mention promotional code **CS1132.**

For fastest service call toll-free 24 hours a day

800-992-2966

To order by mail send check or money order for the total amount including S&H (VA residents add 4.5% sales tax.) Or just charge it to your credit card, enclosing your account number and exp. date. Send to:

COMTRAD INDUSTRIES
2820 Waterford Lake Drive Suite 106
Midlothian, Virginia 23113.

INTERNATIONAL

Yeltsin Walks Dangerous Path as 'Good Czar'

With rivals attacking his close advisers and key reforms, the president may regret this role

By Justin Burke
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW

DURING the twilight of the Romanov dynasty, with the Russian empire in economic collapse following its entry into World War I, the people sought scapegoats.

Though ultimately responsible for policy, Czar Nicholas II didn't bear the brunt of the criticism. Instead, those around the czar were blamed, with the main villain being Grigory Rasputin, a debauched monk with considerable political influence. Assassinated in 1916, Rasputin's name is virtually synonymous with the downfall of the Romanovs in 1917.

Until the end, what protected Nicholas II from public wrath was the people's belief that he was a "good czar," surrounded by unscrupulous advisers.

The Communist era did not break this mindset and President Boris Yeltsin now finds himself playing the good czar. As Russia convulses once more in economic chaos – this time prompted by the collapse of the Soviet Union – opponents of Mr. Yeltsin's economic course are reluctant to blame him directly for problems. Instead they attack his aides, with some even portraying the president's men as a "Collective Rasputin."

A key to the future success of Yeltsin's reforms will be his ability to keep his team together by dispelling the Russian political stereotype of the well-intentioned leader led astray by evil advisers. Conversely, the opposition reinforces the stereotype in the minds of Russians, hoping to divide the government and force a shift in reforms.

Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, now a bitter Yeltsin rival, has led the effort against the Collective Rasputin. In a televised speech in parliament last month, Mr. Rutskoi alleged corruption was rife in the top levels of government. He conjured up images of intrigues and conspiracies, thundering that Russia was being ruled by a "shadow government."

DINA TANIN/AFP/FILE

YELTSIN WITH AIDE, YEGOR GAIDAR: *The president's opponents blame economic chaos on his advisers, whom they call the 'Collective Rasputin.'*

"These people are interested in maintaining the course of reform that pads their pockets and the pockets of black marketeers," Rutskoi said of reformers. "I am sure criminal acts are being committed behind the president's back."

Collective Rasputin members include both present and former advisers and Cabinet members – including former State Secretary Gennady Burbulis, former Acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, and Privatization Minister Anatoly Chubais. They are all accused of foisting upon Russia a Westernized approach to reform that is ruining the national economy because it runs counter to the country's communal traditions.

"It demonstrates a rather peculiar interpretation of Russian history," Mr. Gaidar told the Monitor recently, commenting on the Collective. Mr. Burbulis called the concept "an idiotic joke."

Still Yeltsin was compelled by such attacks to move both men out of their official posts, though both also remain close advisers to the president. Now, after his victory in the recent April 25 referendum, Yeltsin needs a cohesive administration to achieve his reform goals in the face of mounting opposition, especially the promulgation of a new constitution.

Yet while Yeltsin may not be aware of it, he perpetuates the good czar image, playing into his opponents' hands.

SERGEI MITROKHIN, a political scientist at Moscow's Research Institute for Humanities and Politics, defines the good czar as a strong, but benevolent autocrat popularly perceived as a "hero-liberator from the corrupt and oppressive bureaucracy." Historically, the good czar was not responsible when things went wrong, as people blamed advisers for supposedly manipulating the autocrat.

"It's natural for a country that isn't a civil society and has never had strong democratic structures," Andrei Vasilievsky, vice president of the Panorama Information Center, says of Russia's good czar concept. The first good czar, Mr. Mitrokhin adds, was Ivan the Terrible, who in the 16th century cultivated this image to mobilize public support for the crushing of his rivals – the boyars, upper nobility who were popularly perceived as rapacious.

In 1987, Yeltsin began assuming the role of good czar, Mitrokhin says. That year, he was ousted from the Communist Party's ruling Politburo for criticizing the extravagant privileges of the party's upper crust. That won Yeltsin broad popular support.

The good czar image was critical to Yeltsin's political comeback in 1989. It gave him a power base, the Democratic Russia movement, that he used as to win the presidency in 1991. As president, Yeltsin portrayed himself as a man above parties, the only elected representative of the people. He preferred to bring reform by decree rather than through the unruly parliament.

But now the image is losing its luster. Yeltsin's rating has fallen significantly since 1991, as the reforms he endorsed have coincided with economic decline. Yeltsin is coming under attack by opponents, who portray him as a despot wanting to reestablish authoritarian rule.

"In the future the stereotype of the good czar can hardly play a useful role, and maybe it can even become destructive," Mitrokhin says. "Too often his action was dictated by emotion," he adds, echoing a common criticism of Yeltsin's impulsive, autocratic style of governing.

'In the future the stereotype of the "good czar" can hardly play a useful role, and maybe it can even become destructive.'
– Russian political scientist

The immediate danger for Yeltsin is that a continued good-czar course could end in the ouster of progressive aides. So far, Yeltsin has acted to defend the young reformers in his Cabinet, moving instead against Rutskoi, ousting him as chairman of the commission investigating government corruption.

But at the same time, Yeltsin has fueled worries about his commitment to radical reform. In particular, the president has appointed new ministers with old-style views – namely First Deputy Prime Ministers Oleg Lobov and Oleg Soskovets – and has given them higher rank that will make it difficult for the progressives to act on reforms.

Rather than placating his opponents, such moves seem only to fuel their drive against the Collective Rasputin.

Mexicans' Hopes Soar for Soccer Glory

By David Clark Scott
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY

MEXICO is in the grip of World Cup fever. Every Sunday for the last month, the nation has come to a halt for two hours. Shops are shuttered. The empty streets echo with the sound of play-by-play announcers on radio and televsion. And most of the 85 million people here hold their collective breath, breaking the tension only to scream "Gol!" or curse the opposition.

For the first time in 15 years, the Mexican soccer team is on the verge of qualifying for the 1994 World Cup finals to be held in the United States next summer.

This Sunday, North American free trade niceties will be put aside as Mexico squares off against Canada. The regional victor will advance to the finals. The loser must go on to beat the winner of the Oceania region (either Australia or New Zealand) and a South American team to gain a berth. But Mexico – because it defeated Canada once already – would need only a tie to advance.

"This is the best Mexican team I've ever seen, and I've been following the sport since 1960," says Ricardo Castillo, a Mexican sports columnist. In his thoroughly unbiased opinion, Mexico will win. "Canada's not good enough."

Mexico participated in the 1986 World Cup as the host. But 1978 was the last time it earned a berth in the finals. It was suspended from the 1990 World Cup because it was caught in 1988 using over-age players in the Central American Youth Soccer Championships.

Obviously outright cheating isn't sanctioned. But almost everything else is fair in love and soccer. Last Sunday, Honduran fans treated the visiting Mexican team to the traditional pre-game "serenade." They camped outside the hotel where the Mexicans were staying in Tegucigalpa, honking their horns, playing music, and bathing the hotel in bright lights all night.

When the Mexican team showed up on the practice field behind schedule, (the Honduran team's practice ran late), the stadium ground crew told them their time was up. It was reported that when the team refused to leave, the sprinkler system was turned on.

A few weeks before, El Salvador caused a minor diplomatic tiff when it "forgot" to play the Mexican national anthem before the start of the game. Of course, Mexico isn't a novice when it comes to seeking tactical advantages. In the past, it has sited games in nearby Toluca, which is even higher than Mexico City (7,250 feet above sea level), to test the stamina of visiting teams in the thinner air.

And losses are taken hard. Honduras and El Salvador went to "war" over a soccer match in 1969, disputing which team would represent the region in world soccer championship competition. Last Sunday, when Honduras was eliminated from the Cup playoffs, a riot broke out and some 57 people were injured.

Few expect the Canada-Mexico contest to be seasoned by questionable pre- or post-game behavior. But on Sunday, emotions will be running high south of the Rio Bravo.

Irked by Idea of Palestinian Police, Israeli Settlers Aim to Scuttle Talks

By Peter Ford
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIT EL, ISRAELI-OCCUPIED WEST BANK

JEWISH settlers in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, fearful for the future of their communities, went into high gear this week in a campaign to derail the Middle East peace talks that would give Palestinians autonomy.

Convinced that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is readying a deal that would spell doom for the settlements, some activists are threatening civil disobedience and violence should an autonomy plan be signed.

"I am almost sure there will be armed conflicts," says Benny Katzover, leader of the Elon Moreh settlement. "There will be more and more clashes between Arabs and Jews. Autonomy cannot work."

The settlers are especially worried by the Israeli government's plans to put 60 percent of the territories under Palestinian control, its readiness to accept a Palestinian police force in that area, and Palestinian demands for control over water sources in the West Bank.

Israeli Police Minister Moshe Shahal said this week he envisioned 4,000 Palestinian police in the proposed autonomous zone, in line with the Camp David accords' provision for a "strong local police force."

BAZ/AFP/FILE

WEST BANK: *Israeli soldier guards settler family in Israeli settlement of Eshkolot. Some settlers are anxious about the prospect of Palestinians in police uniforms.*

The prospect of armed Palestinians enjoying authority over them is causing high anxiety among settlers. To dramatize the sort of incidents they worry would become commonplace, a settlers' group this week staged and filmed an angry altercation between mock Palestinian police armed with submachine guns and a carload of Israelis driving through the occupied territories.

"Who will guarantee that there won't be [radical Islamist] Hamas or Islamic Jihad militants in that police force?" asks Shmaya Shlozberg, a builders' merchant in this settlement north of Jerusalem.

Mr. Katzover is blunt. "Everyone knows that today's terrorist will become tomorrow's policeman, and we are notifying everyone, including the government, that Jewish people [in the territories] will take no orders from such police."

Some settler leaders go even further, saying they are organizing their own police force in preparation for the day when Israeli troops withdraw from the streets in an autonomous region.

"If the government abandons my security, then I will have to take care of it myself," Baruch Marzel, the leader of the extreme right-wing Kach movement, told the daily Haaretz. "Currently most of the settlers in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip are preparing for action. The problem is how to obtain large amounts of weapons."

The settlers are also warning of danger to all Israelis should the government concede to the Palestinian demand for control over water resources in the West Bank. Thirty percent of Israel's water supply is drawn from aquifers underneath the West Bank, where Palestinians are currently forbidden to drill wells.

If they enjoyed full rights to their water "they would cut us off," argues Shlomo Dukan, a settler in Beit El. "Just as they don't hesitate to stab Israelis today, they would not hesitate to turn the tap off."

In the long term, the settlers are convinced that the five-year autonomy regime currently under negotiation would lead inevitably to an independent Palestinian state in which Jews would find it impossible to live. Even before then, settlers are concerned that Palestinian autonomy over anything except Palestinian towns and villages would spell disaster for the Jewish settlements.

"If they have autonomy over the land, the settlements will be strangled," says Bob Lang, of the settlers' group Emunim. "They could build around the settlements and along the roads that lead to them."

Should that happen, Katzover warns, "we will physically interrupt the construction of any house they start to build."

Settler leaders hope their campaign against autonomy will win public opinion to their side and force the government to hold a referendum on the autonomy plan before implementing it. But a recent demonstration in Jerusalem against Mr. Rabin's negotiating strategy drew only 3,000 people.

"Everyone in the country wants peace, but there is a lot of apathy," Mr. Lang worries. "When people start to care, it will be too late."

Recent polls suggest that the 120,000 settlers do not enjoy wide enough support to press their case. A survey in January by the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies found that 60 percent of Israelis were willing to return territories for peace, up from 38 percent seven years ago.

"We are going through very difficult times," Lang condedes. "I want to believe that something will happen to make the whole [autonomy] thing fall apart, but I can't sit back. I need people to complain, to write letters, to go on hunger strikes."

For Ehud Sprinzak, though, a political science professor at Jerusalem's Hebrew University and an expert on the radical right, the settlers' campaign "is not an expression of their strength. I think it represents a cry of distress."

In the suicide of an ex-premier, some French see the pain caused by class divides – a letter from Paris

Blame and Mourning Follow Bérégovoy

By Howard LaFranchi
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS

SHORTLY after a Paris newspaper revealed in February that then-French Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy had received a 1 million franc ($188,000) interest-free loan from a friend to help him buy a Paris apartment, Mr. Bérégovoy told a journalist, "The truth is that in France, people really don't like those who improve their social standing."

Three months later, France is plunged into deep introspection after Bérégovoy took his own life on the banks of a peaceful canal in the provincial town where he had been the Socialist mayor for 10 years. Since the May Day tragedy, the French have wondered and speculated, and more than a few have accused.

It was the revelation of the loan that drove him to it, some insist, or it was the Socialists' pitiful defeat by the right in the March elections. It was virulent attacks from all sides on his management of the French economy for much of the last decade, say others, or it was the prospect of seeing his honor further tainted by continuing investigations of government scandal. Or – the favored thesis of the political elite – it was the merciless press.

No one will ever know just why Bérégovoy chose to make Saturday's visit to that favorite spot in Nevers his last. But somehow those words he spoke in February, his conclusion that France is not kind to the self-made man, stand out. For the son of a Ukrainian immigrant, who started out a laborer on the railroad and rose, despite his lack of a formal education, to the office of finance minister and finally prime minister, those must have been terrible words to utter.

Perhaps he was thinking of how the same newspaper that broke the news of his million-franc loan – Le Canard Enchainé, a well-read Paris weekly with a solid investigative reputation – had at the same time revealed how Paris's patrician Mayor (and presidential hopeful) Jacques Chirac had spent 500,000 francs of uncertain origin on one recent vacation. But while Bérégovoy's loan became a leitmotif of the March campaign, Mr. Chirac's vacation never drew any interest.

In eulogizing his longtime friend, President François Mitterrand recalled Bérégovoy's working-class origin, cited foreign praise for his management of the economy, and then angrily charged that "all the explanations in the world cannot justify that a man's honor, and finally his life, were thrown to the dogs."

Much of the French press dismissed the president's words as degradingly partisan. But not only the right was harsh with this former laborer. His presence irritated much of the Socialist meritocracy with fine family backgrounds and diplomas from France's elite schools. Associates say he had trouble being accepted as a social and intellectual equal in Paris's inner circles of power.

When the loan became public, then-Defense Minister Pierre Joxe, a man of good birth, said no one could accuse the prime minister of being wealthy. It was enough to look at his Paris apartment – and his shoes and socks. The remark was given as a defense, but Bérégovoy's socks became a joke for all of France.

Bérégovoy's funeral in Nevers May 4 was an emotional occasion meant to bond a sad and doubtful France. But even there, the class divide that had marked him in life was on full view. A parade of the French elite marched into the cathedral, while the locals were cordoned off outside.

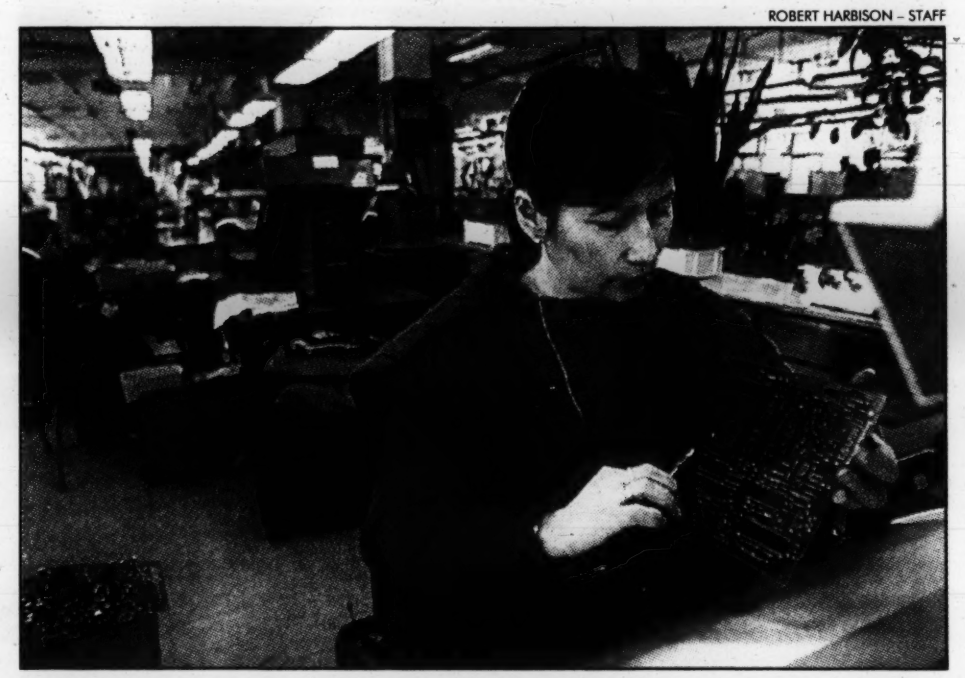
Inside, a small orchestra played one of Bérégovoy's favorite songs, "Somewhere My Love," the very plebeian love theme from the movie version of "Doctor Zhivago." Outside, a solemn voice in the crowd said, "Paris is so far away, Paris is so cruel."

Perhaps even Bérégovoy would have found a smile for the cartoon that appeared the next day in the Paris daily, Le Monde. A simple French woman, a few posies in hand, hesitates to approach a grave dominated by a glorious wreath with a banner marked, "The Paris elite." Looking into the distance, her husband says, "Go ahead, they've all left."

ECONOMY

Poland's Prime Minister Looks Ahead to Reform

ROBERT HARBISON – STAFF



ELEMIS TV FACTORY, WARSAW: *With a privatization law passed last week, more workers will move to the private sector. One-half still work for public enterprises.*

By Francine S. Kiefer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW

AFTER a severe recession, the Polish economy has finally "turned the corner," says Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka. But "one false move may make us roll back."

The prime minister described the economic and political situation in Poland today as "very delicate," and warned of populist pressures that harked back to communist ideology.

Still, it is under Ms. Suchocka's leadership that Poland is seeing the first signs of political stability since the demise of communism in 1989.

Heading the fourth government in as many years, Suchocka is succeeding where others failed. In the 10 months since she took office, her coalition government has persuaded the fragmented Sejm (parliament) to accept a mini-constitution, an austerity budget crucial for securing international aid, and last week, the long-awaited mass privatization plan for state-owned industry.

"The Suchocka government seems to have literally snatched Poland's economy from the brink of failure ... and created the conditions to see it emerge again as the leader among the post-communist reforming countries," says Ian Hume, the World Bank director in Warsaw.

Ready to compromise, Suchocka is a stark contrast to her predecessor, Jan Olszewski, who was a strong partisan often at odds with President Lech Walesa, and unwilling to continue painful economic reforms.

Public opinion surveys show that more than 75 percent of Poles express confidence in Suchocka. An attorney by training, Poland's prime minister has been dubbed another Margaret Thatcher by the press. Yet while she may have Lady Thatcher's energy, she is hardly an unbending "iron lady." As a close aide put it, "she can be very tough, but she's caring."

INTERVIEW

MACIEJ MACIERZYNSKI/REUTERS

HANNA SUCHOCKA: *Poland's prime minister, adept at negotiation and compromise, has built a coalition that has successfully passed economic reforms.*

Given the turbulent parliament made up of more than 20 political parties and the fragile seven-party coalition government, "the whole situation in Poland requires willingness to make compromises," Suchocka said in an interview with the Monitor.

"Perhaps it is because I'm a woman that I have more patience and more of this willingness to compromise," she says. "My closest staff frequently says, 'No! Enough! We just cannot go on like this' [whereas] I still feel that there is some work that can be done and that a compromise can still be found."

This approach may well have saved her government from collapse last week. The test was the reintroduction of the mass privatization bill, which has been waiting in the wings for more than 18 months and which the Sejm rejected when the government first submitted it last month. Giving in to demands from the left, the government modified the plan, and it passed. It was widely speculated that a second rejection would have brought down the government. The plan calls for the privatization of 600 state-owned companies through foreign-managed investment funds. Shares of the funds will be made available to the general public.

Firmness on the fiscal front has earned Suchocka high praise from economists in the international community. Sticking to a deflationary monetary policy and limiting spending are the means by which "Poland has achieved some growth – not big, but still, some growth," Suchocka says.

Last year, industrial production grew 4 percent and gross domestic product rose 2 percent. Inflation fell from 550 percent in 1989 to an expected 32 percent this year. More than half of Polish workers are now employed in the private sector.

Suchocka emphasizes that economic reform in Poland is not yet safe. With wages unable to keep pace with higher costs of living and 2.5 million Poles unemployed, "the greatest danger for reform in this country is the difficulty as far as living standards are concerned," she says.

The political left, she says, is playing upon popular dissatisfaction, encouraging the public's "habit" of communist-era thinking in which the state is the only provider. The left is promoting early parliamentary elections this year. If this happens, it would be bad for Poland, Suchocka says.

The prime minister's immediate problem is that one of her smaller coalition partners, a party representing farmers, is threatening to quit the coalition if the government does not set certain minimum agriculture prices. Technically, it would be no great loss if they left, she says, but it would reflect badly on her government's image. While Poles like Suchocka personally, they are far less enthusiastic about her coalition government.

Libel Suit Heightens Mexican IBM Bribery Scandal

By David Clark Scott
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY

AMID allegations of corruption and with a libel suit filed against him, a former Mexican Cabinet minister said this week that he will not become Mexico's ambassador to Britain.

The announcement is the latest event in a widening scandal, under investigation by Mexico's attorney general, over the claim that officials here attempted to bribe a commercial agent for International Business Machines Corporation (IBM).

Andrés Caso Lombardo, in announcing his decision, says he wants "the absolute freedom to defend myself." As Secretary of Communication and Transport, Mr. Caso's ministry oversaw the allegedly tainted bidding process. He was removed from office in March. No official reason was given for his departure.

A writ of summons was filed April 30 in the British High Court by Kaveh Moussavi, the IBM agent, accusing Caso of slander and libel.

Mr. Moussavi is basing the case on Caso's public threat (before the investigation had started) to "throw in jail anyone making accusations of bribery without foundation." Moussavi claims Mexican officials solicited a $1 million bribe from him. He was acting as an agent of IBM, hired to bid on a contract for a $21 million air traffic control system. The alleged bribe request was refused, and IBM lost the bid.

The Mexican Federal Controllers, who initially investigated Moussavi's allegations, said that neither Moussavi nor IBM provided evidence of a bribe. It closed the case on Feb. 19.

IN its first public comment about the affair on May 4, however, the Mexican attorney general's office released a statement saying it had reviewed the documentation and was now seeking to interview Moussavi for the first time in London.

Mexican investigators are working under two opposing assumptions, according to the statement. The first theory is that Moussavi is telling the truth. If his accusations are confirmed, the attorney general says he will "take criminal action against whomever is found responsible."

The other option is that Moussavi is slandering Mexican public servants because he is upset about losing the bid. If the second hypothesis proves true, the attorney general vows to prosecute Moussavi because "it is impossible to accept that anyone could commit slander with impunity."

Moussavi prickles at the open threat, which seems to accompany every government statement about him. "Andrés Caso vowed to counterattack. Although he claims to do so now as a private citizen, it is clear he has the full weight of the Mexican government backing him," says Moussavi in a telephone interview from his home in Oxford, England.

"I'm launching the lawsuit, not just to clear my name, but to put the government of Mexico on trial," says Moussavi. "I want to expose what happens when you try to do business in Mexico. The moral is: Beware and take the bribe when it is offered or they will get you."

Moussavi claims his efforts have generated death threats against him and his family.

Caso raised eyebrows here by appearing in a government organized press conference with Interior Minister José Patrocinio González Garrido at his side.

Moussavi characterizes the presence of Mr. Patrocinio González as meant to "intimidate Mexican journalists" and deems the sudden interest by the attorney general's office as part of a counterattack to support Caso.

Firms Seek Better Access To US Patent Office Data

Researchers want capabilities similar to what Japanese corporations have at their own patent office

By Michael Richards
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

THE United States Patent Office is under fire for its $1 billion, decade-long computerization effort, which critics say fails to meet the competitive needs of American industry.

In July, the office will begin fully phasing in a new automated system. With the ease of a few key strokes, patent examiners can pick out, from among almost 6 million entries, those patents germane to a specific technology. The computer will then display not only the words, but also diagrams, pictures, and formulas that help explain a technology.

But critics complain this powerful new computer system is not being harnessed to provide US industry with information about the latest technological developments.

In exchange for the exclusive right to market an invention for 17 years, an inventor agrees to disclose details about the product so others can build on the discovery. Many in the field suggest that this is the patent office's most important task.

"At least 50 percent of the technological content of an invention is made public only in a patent," says Stephen Noe, supervising patent attorney at Caterpillar Inc. "It simply will not appear in any trade journal."

In this regard, "the Japanese are way ahead of us," says Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D) of Arizona, who chairs the Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks.

The Japanese government's computer network allows researchers around that country to view entire patent filings on a desktop computer – much as any US patent examiner will soon be able to do.

By contrast, US researchers have to conduct "a fumble search," Mr. Noe explains. They have to "fumble through 30 million documents" rather than get needed information through a one-step computer network.

Limited computer assistance is available through such private online computer services as Nexis and Dialog or at special libraries around the country. But researchers using these facilities may only search for words. They must still seek cross-references in order to see the pictures, diagrams, and formulas at "the heart of many inventions," says Michael Blommer, executive director of the American Intellectual Property Law Association.

"It's a nuisance," says Auzville Jackson, a consultant from Richmond, Va., who conducted a survey for the Industrial Research Institute on how US firms use patent searches in their research and development efforts.

"In cases you feel it is important enough, you may use the present more cumbersome [search] technique," he says. "However, if [searches] were easier, you would use them more frequently."

Patent officials agree that US industry would benefit from easier computer access. A 1990 patent office analysis estimated that by making computer access to complete patents easier, research and development efforts at US firms could become more efficient – with "savings approaching $1 billion per year."

As an interim measure, the patent office is setting up a couple of work stations at the patent office's headquarters in Arlington, Va., this summer so researchers will have access to the same advanced computer search facilities as patent office staff.

But critics of the patent office say the move is insufficient.

"The idea of taking hundreds of engineers and flying them back and forth [to Washington] is ... not really very practical," Noe says. "If it is not readily available, people won't use it."

Patent office officials explain that they are hampered by fiscal constraints.

"The Japanese have already spent three times as much as we plan to spend," says associate commissioner Thomas Giammo. "It is not surprising that they have leapfrogged us."

Many in the patent field are trying to nudge the Clinton administration to support easier computer access to the patent office's collections.

"If you told me that Al Gore had gotten behind this and it was going to fly through Congress tomorrow, I'd say it would be ready in just two years," Mr. Giammo says.

But traditionally, "administrations don't understand the importance of the patent office" to the nation's competitiveness, says Senator DeConcini.

President Clinton only named a patent commissioner in late April. DeConcini says Commissioner-designate Bruce Lehman wants to facilitate the competitive needs of US industry.

Economists Await Unemployment Data

WASHINGTON

THE number of Americans filing first-time claims for jobless benefits was unchanged last week, the Labor Department said yesterday. They had fallen by 10,000, from 356,000, during the week ending April 24.

Today the department releases data on April employment. A consensus of economists called for the unemployment rate to remain at 7 percent for the third month, though it predicted that nonfarm payrolls would grow by 150,000.

A Federal Reserve survey released Wednesday says the economy may not be doing as badly as some of the indicators suggest. "Reports ... indicate generally modest improvement in economic conditions across much of the nation," according to interviews by the Fed's 12 regional banks.

The survey found that economic activity had foundered in winter weather but bounced back as spring arrived. Retail sales and manufacturing were up. "Shopper traffic and retail sales were reported to have rebounded modestly in April, following general declines in March," the Beige Book survey said. It also found little enthusiasm about employment prospects. "Job conditions are mixed in most regions," it said. "Some firms are hiring modestly.... However, no district anticipates a flurry of new hiring."

– Associated Press

Spiking Stereotypes About Small Firms

AN old adage holds that four out of five new small business firms fail in their first five years.

Nonsense, says Bruce Kirchhoff, professor of entrepreneurship at New Jersey Institute of Technology. He has new statistical evidence showing that no more than 18 percent fail during their first eight years. Twenty-eight percent of all start-ups survive with their original owners, 26 percent survive with a change in ownership, and 28 percent voluntarily terminate operations without losses to creditors.

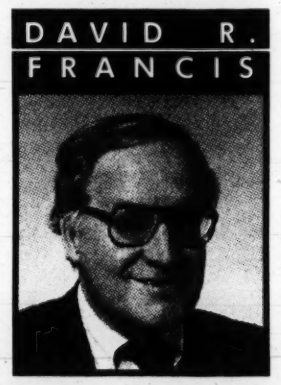
Since next week has been proclaimed Small Business Week, the Kirchhoff study may get extra attention. Certainly his findings should encourage those considering launching new enterprises. It may also influence thinking at banks and other lenders where it has been long assumed that a high proportion of new firms go belly up in short order.

"The bankers are wrong," Mr. Kirchhoff says.

When Kirchhoff was chief economist at the Small Business Administration in 1980-81, the administrator of the agency used that four-out-of-five adage in a speech. Kirchhoff assigned two assistants to track down its source. They spent six weeks at it and never found one, though it was used as early as 1967 in a newspaper article.

David Birch, a lecturer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, found a Dun & Bradstreet report from the early 1960s noting that four out of five failing businesses were small – not four out of five small businesses fail.

"Somebody flipped it," says Mr. Birch, who is president of an economics-market research firm, Cognetics Inc. in Cambridge, Mass. Since the vast majority of businesses are small, it is "a great testimony and tribute to small firms" that relatively few do fail.



Around 15,000 businesses in the US have more than 500 employees. Some 85,000 have 100 to 499 employees. Internal Revenue Service tax forms show a total of 21 million businesses in 1991, but about 75 percent of these have no employees other than their owner.

Only 5 percent of small businesses fail in good times and around 8 percent in recessionary periods, Birch says. About 50 percent of small businesses are closed five years after their founding, he says. So the remainder have closed voluntarily or changed ownership.

About 400,000 new businesses are launched each year in the US. They are the major providers of new jobs.

"All these entrepreneurs cannot be stupid," says Kirchhoff. "They look around and talk to others and realize that their chances of survival and success are far better than academic economists have estimated. It's the economists that look foolish."

Kirchhoff won an award for his research last month from the Association of Private Enterprise Educators. He says his study is the first to calculate the rate of change in ownership.

Another finding of the Kirchhoff study is that larger start-ups, with four or more employees, are twice as likely to survive for eight years. "We don't know why," he says. Further, those firms that change the product or service they provide after start-up have a better survival rate. "Smaller firms have a degree of flexibility that serves to their advantage," Kirchhoff says.

Cognetics, in a new report, says firms with 19 or fewer employees were responsible for 78 percent of all jobs created in the 1987-92 period, and those with fewer than 100 accounted for virtually all jobs created. Big companies were mostly shedding positions. New jobs created by smaller firms paid as well as new big-firm jobs. Even small firms in manufacturing grew nearly as fast as those in other industries during the recession.

"It was younger firms that carried the economy through the recession," the Cognetics report notes. Another Cognetics finding is that in the 1987-92 period locally-based operations in a state grew more than twice as fast as establishments belonging to a firm headquartered elsewhere. Out-of-state businesses tend to pull back when things get tough.

Entrepreneur Magazine in February polled its readers, most of them owners or prospective owners of small business, on their biggest problem. It was an inability to get money for a start-up or expansion. Kirchhoff hopes his research results will stimulate more small-business loans.

REAL ADVENTURES FOR YOUNG READERS

THE RAINMAKERS, *by E. J. Bird, illustrated chapter headings by the author (Carolrhoda Books, 120 pp., $17.50, ages 9 to 11).* An 11-year-old Indian boy of the Anasazi, one of the Pueblo tribes living in the arid American Southwest 1,000 years ago, befriends a bear cub who loves to dance – and can make it rain. Cricket, his friend, and Cricket's grandfather travel from village to village with the celebrated bear, make a perilous trek north to see bison (and the Grand Canyon), search for Cricket's missing sister, go to a days-long tribal harvest festival, and have many other adventures.

As entertaining anthropology, the book succeeds very well: It is an engaging, knowledgeable, and sympathetic portrait of native-American life taken on its own terms and told as a folk tale. The landscape of the Southwest – its canyons, vegetation, vistas, and weather – are particularly well observed. As drama, however, the book is full of missed opportunities.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CUPBOARD, *by Lynne Reid Banks, illustrated by Tom Newsom (Morrow Junior Books, 256 pp., $13.95, ages 10 and up).* In this, the fourth of the popular "Indian in the Cupboard" series, Omri and his family move from London to a thatched-roof farmhouse in the Dorset countryside that Omri's mother has inherited.

Omri finds an old journal hidden by a relative that leads to revelations about the origin of the magical cupboard that brings plastic toy figurines to life. Fantasy and historical distance soften the journal's disturbing tale of family relationships, but the emotional impact from this and other sharp experiences is still strong. It's hard to argue with the popularity of these books, but as the series continues, it's disconcerting to find the action growing more harsh.

On the other hand, the plot is inventive, compelling, and complex; the portraits of the main characters are well drawn. The writing is very good overall. Fans won't be disappointed – unless they prefer conclusive endings. This one leaves the cupboard door wide open to a sequel.

Though there are enough hints and asides to bring uninitiated readers up to speed, those unfamiliar with these books would do better to begin with "The Indian in the Cupboard."

– Owen Thomas

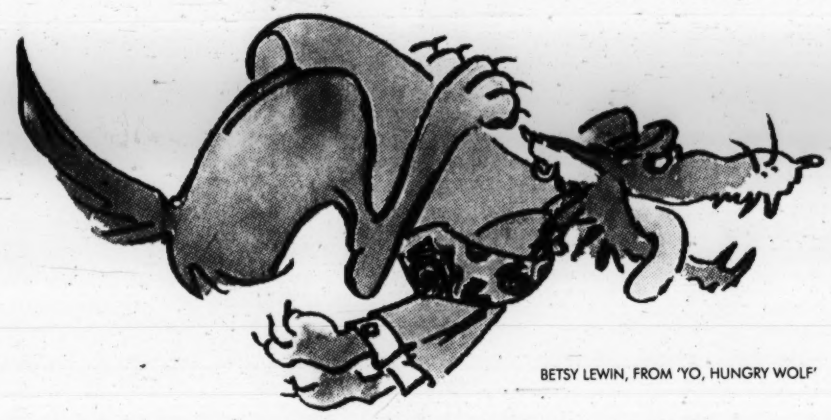
BACK TO BATAAN, *by Jerome Charyn (Farrar Straus Giroux, 112 pp., $15, ages 10 and up).* This novel about a boy dealing with the loss of his father in World War II uses fantasy and adventure to tell how hard it can be to grow up. The author, Jerome Charyn, writes crime fiction for adults, and this is his first book for children.

Jack Dalton is a scholarship student at a private school in New York City. His classmates laugh when he reads aloud his composition about going back to Bataan, where his father was killed, to even up the score. The essay also reveals that at age 11, he is "engaged" to a girl in the class. She breaks off the engagement. He sets a fire and runs away. The novel takes off like one of Jack's fantasies. He falls under the sway of a hobo leader. There is adventure, drama, danger, and crime. It ends with Jack telling how good for him it has all been in a valedictorian address. Now his classmates are cheering.

While the aloof, ironic, first-person voice is consistently appealing, the main character's self-absorption is never challenged. A shaky sense of right and wrong and a twisting plot line make the book confusing.

JACOB'S RESCUE: A HOLOCAUST STORY, *by Malka Drucker and Michael Halperin (Bantam Books, 119 pp., $15, ages 7 to 11).* This is based on the true story of Jacob Gutgeld, a Holocaust survivor. As an 8-year-old, he was smuggled out of the Warsaw ghetto into the hands of Alex Roslan, who had agreed to hide him from the Nazis then occupying the city. The book reads like a novel. Drucker, a Holocaust historian and young people's author, and Halperin, a writer for television, make it a compelling narrative. The story is grim, as Jacob loses family members and witnesses brutality at close range. But because he sees it all from the midst of a family that has dared to take him in, there is a sense of hope and humanity here as well. Characters are not deeply drawn, but the scenes of Warsaw under occupation are unforgettable. A reader puts the book down with a fuller sense of history and a better feeling for what life might be like in a Bosnian town today. Most important, the book shows the valor that ordinary people can express.

– Maggie Lewis



BETSY LEWIN, FROM 'YO, HUNGRY WOLF'

New picture books for children continue to feature furry friends and other creatures as 'Peter Rabbit' keeps hopping after 100 years

Animals and Kids – A Winning Combination

By Karen Williams

IT'S hard to visit the children's section of a book store or library this spring without being reminded that this is the 100th anniversary of Beatrix Potter's classic, "The Tale of Peter Rabbit." The lasting quality of her story is due, in large part, to Potter's exquisite watercolor illustrations and her child-sized format. But equally important is her understanding that animals and children are a winning combination.

This spring's authors and illustrators have capitalized on that phenomenon. Real or imaginary, the animals featured in these new releases are sure to engage both children and adults.

According to the Old Testament account, Noah loaded two of each animal aboard his ark to save them from drowning in a great flood. Author-illustrator Barbara Reid has crafted a captivating version of Noah's adventure in **Two By Two** (Scholastic Books, $14.95, ages 5 to 8). She uses stunning Plasticine bas-relief-sculpture illustrations and lively rhyming verses to re-create this familiar Bible story as a counting book, spiced with humor.

Veteran photographer and children's book author Bruce McMillan has created another winner with **Mouse Views: What the Class Pet Saw** (Holiday House, $15.95, ages 4 to 8). Bright, clear photographs of the class pet – a golden mouse on the loose – guide readers through the familiar world of school supplies and classroom objects, but the pencils, paper, and piano keys look strangely different from the mouse's perspective. The guessing-game format will surprise children with each turn of the page.

In the touching story of **Pole Dog** (Orchard, $14.95, ages 3 to 6), rich, full-color pastel drawings by David Soman balance the sparse rhyming text by Tres Seymour. Abandoned by its owners, "old dog, old dog, left by the telephone pole dog" loyally and patiently stays put, expecting to be retrieved. The dog's sad wait and final rescue by a different family teaches a valuable lesson about abandoned animals and what everyone can do to help.

Vibrant jewel-toned illustrations by Lisa Desimini bring to life the tropical setting of **Fish and Flamingo**, by Nancy White Carlstrom (Little, Brown, $14.95, ages 4 to 8). This is a tender friendship tale wherein the unlikely pairing of Fish and Flamingo enriches the life of each. They describe sights from their own experiences that the other could hardly imagine. When Flamingo must migrate, leaving Fish forever, each friend unknowingly gives a special gift to the other.

Martin Waddell's new book, **Let's Go Home, Little Bear** (Candlewick Press, $14.95, ages 3 and up) is as comforting as a soft down quilt. This charmer – a sequel to the award-winning "Can't You Sleep, Little Bear?" – is a perfect bedtime story for children disturbed by strange noises.

BARBARA REID, FROM 'TWO BY TWO'

NOAH: *'Two by Two,' a fresh retelling of the Old Testament story of the flood, illustrated with intricate Plasticine bas-relief sculptures by author-artist Barbara Reid, who portrays the patriarch as a kindly old man with a magnificent curly beard*

LYNN MUNSINGER, FROM 'BABYSITTING FOR BENJAMIN'

n

Dog
rich,
David
ming
ed by
ft by
and
o be
and
amily
about
very-

tions
e the
Fla-
trom
o 8).
tale
Fish
fe of
their
could
ingo
ever,
spe-

Let's
ewick
is as
This
-win-
ear?"
chil-
oises.

Walking in snow-covered woods, Little Bear becomes increasingly concerned about noises from Plodders, Drippers, and Ploppers. Big Bear explains that the sounds come from his own foot steps, melting ice, and snow clumps falling from tree branches. Little Bear is unconvinced, so Big Bear scoops him up and carries him home to be tucked into their cozy "Bear Chair."

Fine watercolor and graphite illustrations by Barbara Firth capture the curiosity, bewilderment, and finally the contentment of Little Bear.

Illustrator Lynn Munsinger deftly includes visual humor on every page of **Babysitting for Benjamin**, by Valiska Gregory (Little, Brown, $13.95, ages 3 to 8). This story will ring true to any child who has ever tried to protect possessions or a private space from an over-eager playmate or younger sibling. Frances and Ralph, a field-mouse couple, look forward to babysitting Benjamin, a BIG baby rabbit. But despite their best planning, they are unprepared for his energetic ways. Good-natured Benjamin continues to visit, disrupting his babysitters' home, until the perfect outside solution for entertaining him is found. Be sure to note the nod to Peter Rabbit on the last pages.

Rap has made its way into nursery rhymes in **Yo, Hungry Wolf!**, by David Vozar (Doubleday, $15, ages 4 to 7). Growling from this wolf comes primarily from his empty tummy as he romps through the catchy rhymes and rhythms of three classic tales with a twist. Outwitted by three pigs and bested by Little Red Rapping-hood, Wolfie finally soothes his hunger pangs with donuts from the bakery shop belonging to none other than the boy who cried wolf. Exuberant cartoon illustrations by Betsy Lewin reflect the energy of street-wise characters.

This bouncy, fun-filled book begs to be read aloud.

■ *Karen Williams, a Boston-based writer, has a master's degree in children's literature.*

fresh retelling of
ry of the flood, is
ricate Plasticine
by author-artist
who portrays the
a kindly old man
cent curly beard.

FACT AND FANCY FOR OLDER READERS

LEAVING ELDORADO, *by Joann Mazzio (Houghton Mifflin, 170 pp., $13.95, ages 9-12).* After her father leaves for the Yukon in search of gold, 14-year-old Maude Brannigan is stuck in the dirty and dangerous late-19th-century mining town of Eldorado, New Mexico Territory, with no money and nothing but a dilapidated "soddy" for a home. She dreams of escaping poverty – but most of all, she dreams of becoming an artist.

In journal entries written to her mother, who has passed on, Maude tells how she finds work in a local boarding house and describes the people, like a silent Indian girl and a flamboyant prostitute, who cause her to examine her own values and aspirations as a woman.

The novel, Joann Mazzio's second for young adults, reveals the social and economic plight of the few women and girls who lived in these frontier mining camps. It's a strongly feminist tale with an exciting climax.

BULL RUN, *by Paul Fleischman, woodcuts by David Frampton (HarperCollins, 102 pp., $14, ages 10 and up).* Newbery Medal-winner Paul Fleischman extends his list of books tied to American history with an account of the Civil War's first battle, bloody Bull Run, seen through the eyes of 16 characters, all fictional except one. The voices (from both North and South) include those of a general, a gunner, a doctor, a female slave, a soldier's sister, and a photographer. The sounds and smells of battle, the hot steamy weather, and the whiz of bullets overhead come alive in this account.

What lingers in the mind most, however, is the characters' expressed eagerness to fight, which by battle's end turns into fear and horror, fully communicating the wretchedness of war.

THE WALLS OF PEDRO GARCÍA, *by Kevin McColley (Delacorte Press, 100 pp., $15, ages 12 and up).* This novel by newcomer Kevin McColley introduces Pedro, a 12-year-old Mexican boy, who works with his grandfather as a fruit picker and hedge trimmer on the estate of Señor de Lupe.

Immediately striking is the poetic and lilting nature of the prose, creating the feeling of an ancient fable or myth. When Pedro arrogantly protests the building of a wall around the estate, he learns that "becoming a man" means more than growing in years. Some images of animal violence in the book may be disturbing.

IS UNDERGROUND, *by Joan Aiken (Delacorte Press, 242 pp., $15, ages 10 to 14).* Here is another volume in Joan Aiken's "Wolves Chronicles." The adventures of the Twite family continue with Dido's intrepid sister, Is (for Isabel), who discovers that all the children of London are missing. Wicked men have lured them to "Playland," the code name for the deadly coal mines of the north. Is finds her way to the underground city where her rescue operation begins.

Using her special ability to communicate to the children mentally through "thought language," she devises a plan to guide them out of the pits, which includes hypnotizing their captors. Although hypnotism does not figure prominently in the story, the book does have an eerily mystical tone.

All this results in a slightly Dickensian tale, whose elements of fantasy and subtle humor soften the startling images of brutality toward children in 19th-century coal mines, which are based on fact.

NIGHTJOHN, *by Gary Paulsen, (Delacorte Press, 92 pp., $14, ages 12 and up).* Author of three Newbery Honor books, Gary Paulsen elaborates on the remarkable true story of a slave named Nightjohn, who sacrifices his freedom to teach slave children to read.

Sarny, a slave girl, narrates the story in crude but engaging language. Her joy at learning letters, however, is overshadowed by the author's overly graphic depiction of whippings and torture.

A BONE FROM A DRY SEA, *by Peter Dickinson (Delacorte Press, 200 pp., $16, ages 12 and up).* As they get older, some teens begin to wonder about the meaning of life, its origin, and their place in it. The subject of evolution may not be warmly greeted by some parents, but award-winning author Peter Dickinson approaches it thoughtfully and creatively.

Vinny accompanies her father to an archaeological dig in Africa. On the same site, more than 4 million years ago, a female hominid named Li lived with her tribe of primitive humans.

Each story unfolds separately, yet the girls seem profoundly linked in their characters. A fossil Vinny finds provides a poignant ending. Theories of humans developing from apes or from sea creatures are discussed, without being technically overwhelming.

– Laura Van Tuyl

WORTH NOTING ON TV

By Alan Bunce

■ SATURDAY

Gunsmoke: The Long Ride (CBS, 9-11 p.m.): To those for whom "Gunsmoke" remains television's classic action format, this made-for-TV movie will be old home week. "Gunsmoke" is an amazing fixture in the shifting world of TV series. After a popular radio run, the TV version started way back in 1955 – with James Arness as the memorable Marshall Matt Dillon – and didn't end regular broadcasts until 1975. In between, Westerns came and went as the medium's dominant format, but "Gunsmoke" remained (amid charges of excess violence at times) with a stubborn continuity that probably makes it TV's longest-running prime-time series with continuing characters.
Now – nearly 40 years after that TV debut – guess who's starring in this special edition? It's James Arness, recreating the role he played for 20 years in the series. One of this production's concessions to time is casting Arness as a long-retired Dillon. He is hosting his daughter's wedding when confronted by bounty hunters who are there to arrest him as a suspect in a murder. Shot partly on location in Santa Fe, N.M., the show also stars James Brolin and Ali MacGraw.

■ SUNDAY

Statue-snatching *(C-Span, 6-6:30 a.m., E.T.)*: The historic Statue of Freedom atop the Captiol dome in Washington needs renovation. If you'd like to see it removed by helicopter, you can catch the event live in this early-hour coverage.

■ MONDAY

A Skating Spectacular *(PBS, 8-9 p.m.)*: Dorothy Hamill, Kitty and Peter Carruthers, Brian Boitano, Scott Hamilton – they were all past performers at this brilliant biennial skating exhibition in Rochester, N.Y. America's top amateurs have been going there for 20 years to get exposure before a live audience. This year's version, taped at the Genesee Figure Skating Club on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology, includes people like Todd Eldredge, 1990 and 1991 United States Senior Men's Figure Skating Champion, and the pairs team of Katie Wood and Joel McKeeve.

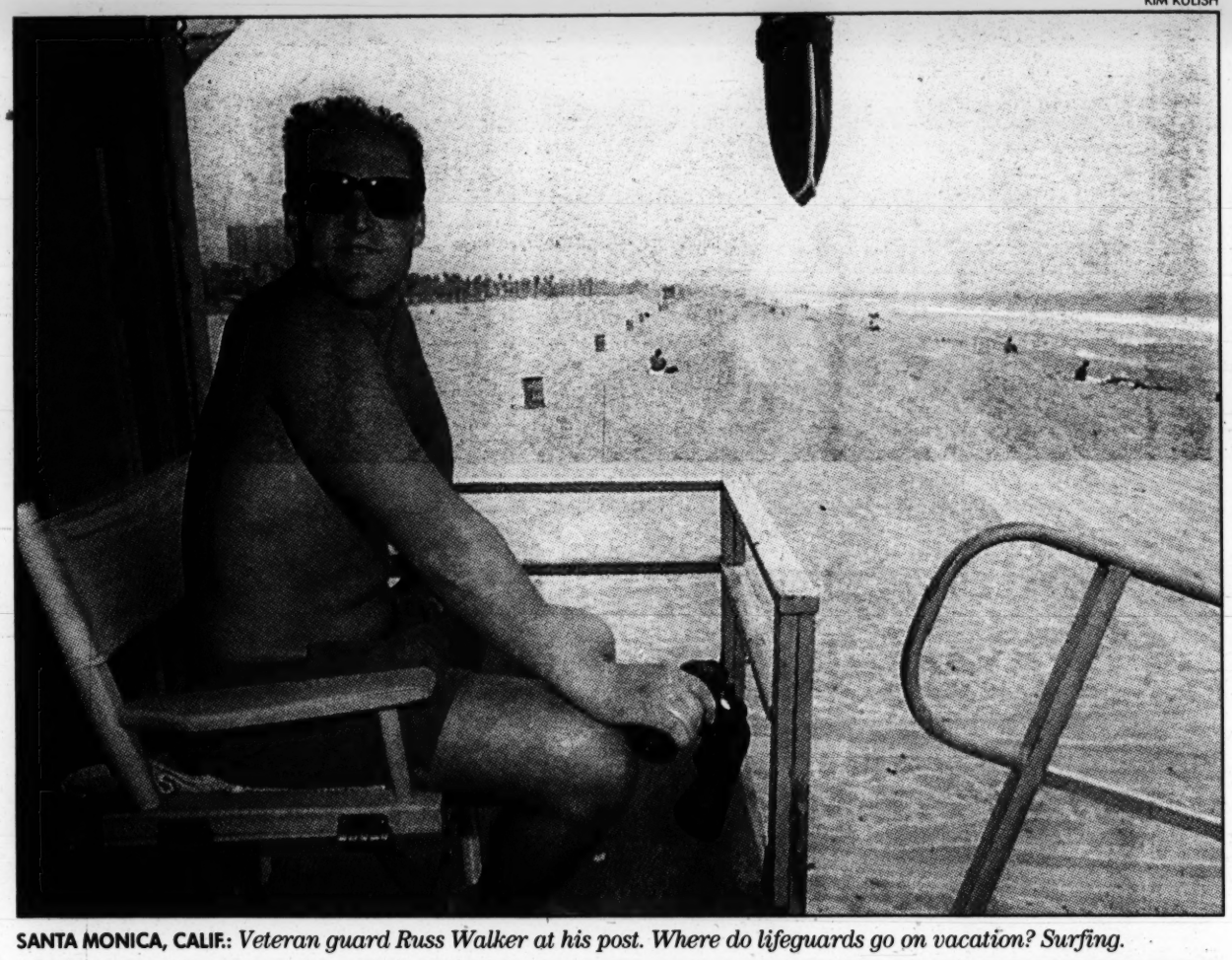
Please check local listings for all programs, especially those on PBS.

SPORTS

Scanning the Seas off Los Angeles

Being a lifeguard is a sunny job, true, but someone has to do it

KIM KULISH



SANTA MONICA, CALIF.: *Veteran guard Russ Walker at his post. Where do lifeguards go on vacation? Surfing.*

By Phil Elderkin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

KEEPING track of the number of swimmers who invade California's public beaches in a year is not an exact science. But regular checking, according to Capt. Russ Walker of the County of Los Angeles Beaches and Harbors, puts the figure at somewhere between 70 million and 80 million.

Each year more than 5,000 of those swimmers, Walker says, are pulled from the water by lifeguards. Almost all of them who are treated for the experience leave the beach under their own power, physically none the worse.

"The quick response, before things have a chance to get serious, is our specialty," Walker explains. "Our lifeguard force [of whom 25 to 30 percent are women] is trained to recognize problems before they can develop into something more serious."

IF it were possible to wear out the lenses in a pair of binoculars, Los Angeles lifeguards would be running to the store twice a week in the summer. Their binoculars are as important to them as a plumber's friend is to a sanitary engineer.

"I know it sounds peculiar," continues Walker, a 27-year veteran of the system. "But people who suddenly decide to go swimming in their street clothes – shoes, too – are one of our biggest problem. First, their clothes get wet; then they get heavy. The next thing you know, they are struggling to remain afloat.

"Actually, there are all kinds of reasons why people get into trouble in the ocean, but it's usually because they overestimate their ability as swimmers. For example, we have dozens of signs that caution swimmers about the danger of riptide. However, most of them who get into trouble seem to think that those warnings are for somebody else."

The widely spaced wooden lifeguard stations on Santa Monica Beach, although elevated only about five feet above the sand and with a small deck in front, bear a superficial resemblance to guard towers in World War II-prisoner-of-war-camps.

Inside they are about as sparse and are used primarily to hold lifesaving equipment, medical gear, supplies, and the personal belongings of the lifeguard on duty. In the summer, there is often more than one.

There is also a telephone in case it becomes necessary to call headquarters, paramedics, or one of L.A. County's four-wheel-drive beach-patrol vehicles.

The ocean rescue of today, however, is safer than it was years ago, when things were mostly one-on-one. Modern lifeguards are spared some of the dangers of being pulled underwater by panic-stricken swimmers.

Instead of every rescue having to be a hands-on affair, lifeguards can swim out to those in distress and toss them a buoy attached to a rope. The swimmer grabs onto the handles on either side of the buoy and is pulled to safety.

"When we do have a drowning, it's almost always alcohol- or drug-related," Walker says. "While it's against the law to bring liquor or drugs to a beach, often on summer weekends you are dealing with thousands of people.... We simply do the best we can with the number of lifeguards we have, because you can't watch everybody."

Lifeguards here are also taught to be on the lookout for used syringes that somehow find their way into storm drains that eventually funnel them into the ocean.

Los Angeles County, to sustain its lifeguard program that consists of more than 100 full-time senior ocean lifeguards, recruits on a regular basis. There are perhaps 600 more lifeguards who work summers and part time en route to full-time jobs. Most of the guards recruited are college students who swim competitively.

The L.A. lifeguard system averages about 200 applicants a year. They take a written test, make a 1,000-meter (5/8ths of a mile) ocean swim, and have an intensive interview that focuses on decisionmaking and preparedness.

Most applicants, probably because they are such experienced swimmers, pass the test despite the fact that L.A.'s standards are perhaps the toughest anywhere.

Most of L.A.'s senior ocean lifeguards (who started at $12 an hour), get their jobs in their early 20s and stay well into their 50s. They work an eight-hour day in the winter and 10 hours a day in the summer. They can earn promotions to lieutenant, captain, assistant chief, and chief, with appropriate raises in pay.

Lifeguard tournaments are held nationwide, which include such events as run-swim-run, run-paddle-run, and a 600-yard paddle on a 12-foot-long rescue board. Competitors describe the experience as similar to 24 hours in a Marine boot camp.

Asked what lifeguards do on vacation, Walker replies: "Believe it or not, almost all of them go to the beach. But the attraction isn't swimming; it's surfing!"

No. 1 Franchise: Cowboys

NEW YORK

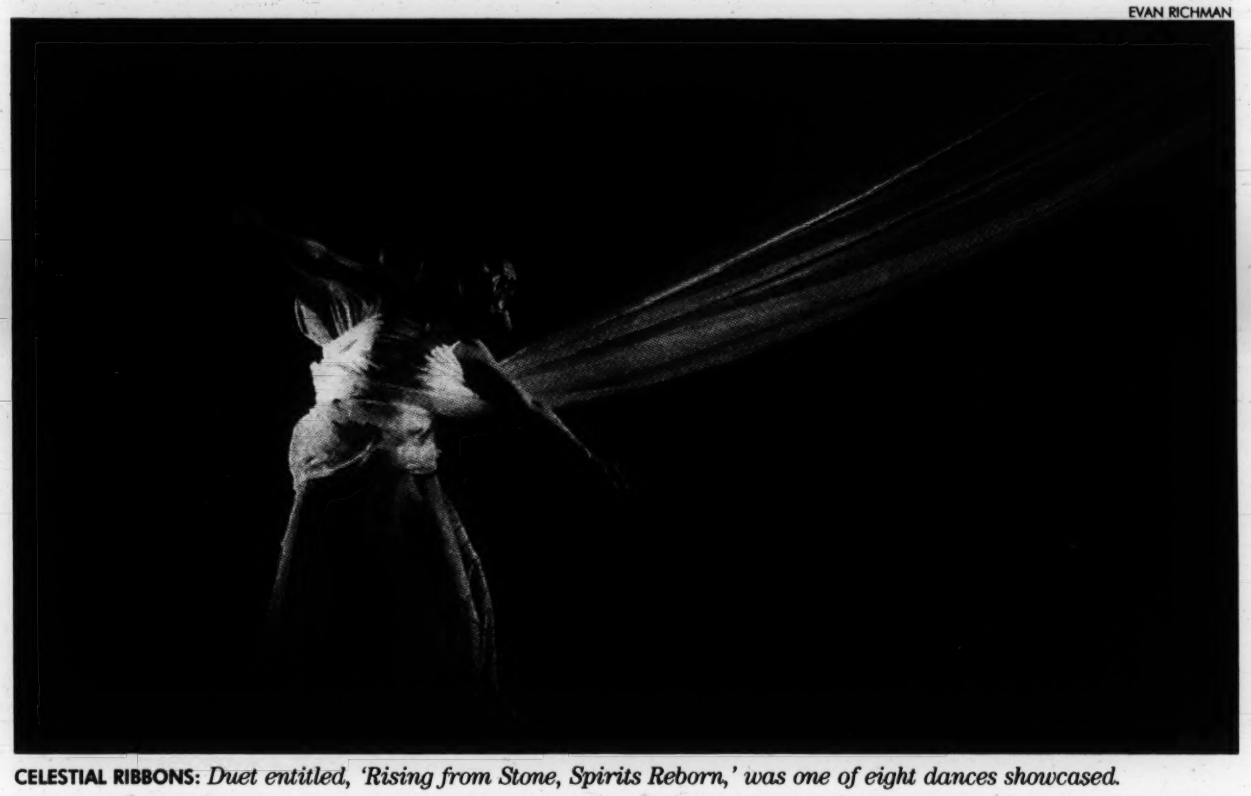
THE Dallas Cowboys, riding a Super Bowl championship, lead all professional sports franchises with an estimated value of $165 million.

Financial World magazine rated all 103 franchises in major-league baseball, football, and hockey and found the Cowboys No. 1, the first time in the three years of the survey that a baseball team did not top the list.

The New York Yankees were second, at $160 million, and the Toronto Blue Jays and Los Angeles Lakers tied for third at $155 million. Last year's list had the Yankees on top at $200 million, with the Cowboys not even among the top teams at $146 million. Financial World credited Texas Stadium and its $20 million in revenue as the main reason Dallas jumped to the top, while most baseball teams fell in value because of the sport's "determination to redistribute local TV revenues." The top hockey franchise was the Detroit Red Wings, 54th at $87 million.

– Associated Press

EVAN RICHMAN



CELESTIAL RIBBONS: *Duet entitled, 'Rising from Stone, Spirits Reborn,' was one of eight dances showcased.*

First Annual 'Boston Moves' Opens Door to Fresh Talent

By Kirsten A. Conover
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON

LAST week, Boston dance enthusiasts were invited to "experience the unexpected" with Boston Moves, a new annual commissioning project that showcases the works of some of the area's top choreographers.

The idea is to spotlight "the wealth and depth of talent we have right here in Boston," said Jeremy Alliger, executive director of Dance Umbrella, a nonprofit presenter of contemporary and multicultural dance that sponsored Boston Moves.

The program, held at the Emerson Majestic Theatre, featured the works of eight local choreographers (selected by an independent panel of dance experts) and provided a lively, albeit long (three hours) set of works that ranged from a lighthearted visit to Venice to an emotionally complex piece on relationships.

An attempt such as this always has an element of risk: You're presenting new works by choreographers who may not be known too well outside serious dance circles. But, Dance Umbrella doesn't promise Boston Moves to be anything more than a forum that could yield some new favorites.

Choreographer and dancer Darla Villani opened with her solo "Faith Reconstructions." After a Celtic-music introduction played in the dark hall, she appeared in a spotlight looking as if she had just taken a shower with her dress on. Intersecting with the well-crafted lighting, she moved with a kind of purposeful awkwardness like that of a newly hatched baby bird.

Peter Schmitz's "Skin," which also employed well-directed lighting, examined "the territorial map between two people." Wearing white trunks and white tank tops, dancers Jennifer Kayle and Bill Waddell moved quickly in designated spaces, sometimes together, sometimes apart. Quick gestures set to fluid music made for more of a movement study than emotional evocation.

On to Venice.

Peter DiMuro drew outright laughter during his piece "Venice: A Bridge Abridged," which relived his memories of being a first-time tourist there. DiMuro describes his dance as a "vaudeville of experiences." His troupe of 20-plus dancers seemed like a cast of thousands compared with the other works.

DANCE

The statement "Venice can be a very confusing city" started this carnival of confusion and comedy. It included stereotypes of arty Venetians dressed in black, who smoke cigarettes, and tourists taking pictures, wearing sunglasses, and eating food on walking tours.

A "gondola" rolls around the stage as characters, often masked, interact in scenes set to Italian music. At one point, dancers presented a venetian blind and made comments about ice tea, which added to the "American in Venice" silliness.

"Masque" had the most serious tone in the showcase, as Paula Josa-Jones presented a dance involving one woman in black and two men in long white shirts; all three wore face paint and skull caps. Eerie music and verse about death and decay added a performance-art aspect to the intense work, which stems from the choreographer's sadness and anger about AIDS.

Marjorie Folkman performed her delightful solo work "La Fuga," which examined "entrapment and exits." She started by darting from stage left to stage right and back as if she were avoiding something or someone. Her movements seemed court-jester- and doll-like with hints of slapstick. Her actions would often be timed with the music, as if she were interpreting the piano notes of Camille Saint-Saëns: Variations on a Theme by Beethoven. Humorous, lively, and original, without being cutesy. The piece was a definite high point of the evening.

"Straight to the Heart" closed the show as a look at the "disintegration of a relationship" through dance and words. Only three couples performed the piece instead of the intended four, because of an injury. Still, it did not lack for effect. Diane Arvanites-Noya created the dance, having been inspired by the writings of psychotherapist R.D. Laing. Using a chair as an integral prop, each couple acted out a phase of a relationship, from love to turmoil and then finally disintegration.

Statements such as "Jill feels safe to be angry with Jack because Jack does nothing" and "I'm guilty when I'm happy.... I want what I can't get." crop up during the dance, which was fast-moving and set to original music by Miguel Noya. When flowers literally fly, there's no turning back; at the end the men and women walk in their lines of "distinction."

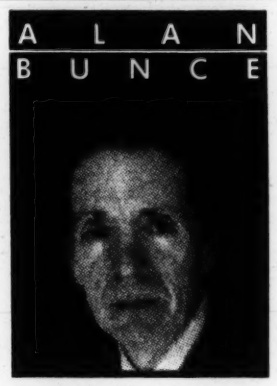
If such works are an indication of future Boston Moves, the Dance Umbrella showcase will be an event to look forward to every year.

'Sweeps' Month – Here We Go Again

WHEN Murphy Brown had her baby on TV last year, it happened in May. That controversial episode of the popular CBS series aired during the same month the network offered a show about a woman who takes things into her own hands when her daughter is raped and murdered, and her attacker is acquitted.

Over on NBC around the same time, one miniseries focused on a woman who was beaten and stabbed, her husband killed, and her 20-year-old son made a suspect. On another NBC show, Geraldo Rivera guest-starred as a talk-show host who was murdered after his autobiography came out, one containing shocking details of his affairs with several prominent women. Not to be outdone, ABC aired a miniseries about the mother of a high school student who takes up with her son's friend and persuades him to murder her husband.

Three times a year, you can count on shows like these popping up to remind us of what network TV programming is really all about: racking up ratings – and forget about everything else. It happens during something called "sweeps" month, when audience measurements are taken that will determine future advertising rates. And May, in case you were in any doubt, is one of those months.



Networks always want maximum viewership, of course, but at other times of the year their fervor is occasionally tempered or even countered. But during sweeps, a hyped-up version of the ratings game is played. On-air promos for upcoming shows have circus-barker tone: "Step right up – inside this tent you'll see things you never thought you'd see!" When sweeps ratings returns come in, successes are excitedly publicized.

Now that it's May again, what do the networks think viewers will flock to? Let's see.... ABC will air "Wild Palms," a three-part miniseries promoted as "a mind-bending mixture of horrifying drama, deadbeat realism, and hallucinatory soap opera." A little later in the month, ABC is also offering "Deadly Relations," in which an obsessively controlling father's rage turns to murder. Tonight, NBC airs "Visions of Murder" about "a psychotherapist caught in a web of suspicion and intrigue when one of her patients is found murdered." Next, that network offers "The Black Widow Murders," featuring "a beautiful church-going woman ... who murdered her first husband and a boyfriend with arsenic poisoning, and nearly killed her second husband, a minister, the same way."

"Murder in the Heartland," on CBS earlier this week, was a two-part orgy of murder and teenage sex that told the true story of Charles Starkweather, who killed 11 people in 1958. Later in the month, another CBS two-parter deals with "a woman's obsessive web leading to love and murder." It's based on Ben Green's 1992 book, "The Soldier of Fortune Murders," but – not content even with *that* wording's shock potential – CBS has changed the title to "When Love Kills: The Seduction of John Hearn."

It's just business, I suppose, and some may ask what else can be expected from a system that turns public channels over to profitmaking companies whose prosperity depends on how many people tune in – never mind to see what, or who gets left out in the process. Yet it does remind you of what's missing: a diet of shows created with varied interest groups in mind, not delivered in self-serving bursts of lurid, "fact-based" stories from police files. Is it too much to ask of networks not to have a concentration of repeats and other lesser material dumped on us in April, then have to go through this manic period in May, and then go back to who-knows-what in June?

Let's concede, meanwhile, that not all the come-ons are like that. Last year, NBC garnered good ratings with the finales of "The Cosby Show" and "The Golden Girls." For May 20, NBC has fashioned a "Cheers" finale that taps all the residual affection and admiration for that classic, witty sitcom. NBC aired the last episode of the inventive "Quantum Leap" May 5. And ABC ushers out the wonderful "Wonder Years" with a one-hour episode May 12.

Come to think of it, the May sweeps may be a little less egregious than they were last year. But I still know when I'm being hustled. Sweeps comes up again in November and in February. How about giving us more of a break next time?

CLASSIFIED

Classified Advertising Information: The rates - regular word classified ads are $1.90 per word, minimum ad 10 words. Classified display ads are $110 per column inch, minimum ad one inch. All advertising must be prepaid with order. The classified section is published every Friday. The closing date is the Friday 16 days prior to the issue desired. To place your order, send your advertising copy, payment and production material to: *The Christian Science Monitor*, Classified Department, P.O. Box 570, Clearwater, FL 34617-0570. For assistance call: (800) 762-3555 or (813) 449-1775. Fax (813) 442-2567.

Classified advertising policy: The acceptance of classified advertisements by *The Christian Science Monitor* does not imply endorsement of such products and services. *The Christian Science Monitor* reserves the right to reject or cancel any advertisement for any reason at any time without notice.

Bed & Breakfast Inns

UNIQUE CLUB for people over 50. Warm hospitality nationwide. 1-(800) 374-9392.

TEMPORARY GUESTS are always welcome at *Homecrest* which is conveniently located near downtown Evanston, Illinois. *Homecrest* is a home offering independent and assisted living for Christian Scientists. Call Evelyn Wray at (708) 869-2164.

LEAH'S MAPLEWOOD. An elegant Victorian B&B. 35 minutes north of Boston. (508) 374-9235.

BIRDSONG BED AND BREAKFAST. Bike, hike, swim, fish or browse for antiques. Brochure. P.O. Box 391, Wild Rose, WI 54984. (414) 622-3770.

Bible Study Programs

BIBLE-STUDY AIDS, inspirational books and tapes. Free catalog. 1-(800) 949-0121.

RESEARCHED BIBLE GUIDE - Designed for students of Christian Science. Call or write for information: Daybreak Publications, P.O. Box 310, West Palm Beach, FL 33402. (407) 848-5462.

Books/Publications

FREE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER. Spiritual perspective on current events. Tara Center, Box 6001-C, N. Hollywood, CA 91603. (818) 785-9311.

"THE RESTORATION OF CHRISTIAN Healing" by Frank C. Darling, Ph.D. Highly readable and well documented non-denominational study of Christian healing since the Protestant Reformation. $19.95 post-paid. Vista Publications, P.O. Box 302, Boulder, CO 80306. Phone: (303) 938-8262.

THE NEW SOCIAL SECURITY GUIDE. Explains the system in easy language. Covers 29 principle subjects, including Medicare. Write: Awareness Publications-CM, 398 Charter Oak, Atlanta, GA 30331.

Camps/Schools

WINDWALKER CAMP explores America. Dinosaurs, bicycles, Indians, rockets. 600 Kirby, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 235-4464; (214) 480-9169.

Collections/Hobbies

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKER collections wanted. Top dollar paid. Vera Skorupski, P.O. Box 572, Plainville, CT 06062. (203) 828-4097.

OLD RADIO PROGRAMS on cassettes. Send for free list. Old Time Radio, 706 Northstar, San Antonio, TX 78216.

Food & Recipes

NEW MEXICO RECIPES, cooking hints 3/$5.00 + SASE. Wednesday's Child, 509 Schulte Road, NW, Albuquerque, NM 87107.

MONITOR CLASSIFIEDS

Every Friday

Care Facilities

THE GARDENS. Nursing and assisted living for Christian Scientists. Call or write for detailed brochure. (619) 729-1411. P.O. Box 1012, Carlsbad, CA 92008.

TENACRE
MINISTERING TO CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

A Very Special Opportunity...

There are times when the earnest Christian Scientist can make valuable use of a period of prayerful refreshment and concentrated study. It is for just such times that the unique Rest and Study facilities at Tenacre are provided.

Tenacre offers private, individual accommodations, a wide range of study aids and reference materials, enjoyable meals, a central Study Center, and the natural beauty and seculsion of a wooded campus, - all that is needed for both quiet reflection and inspiring activity.

We invite you to explore this very special opportunity.

The Great Road, P.O. Box 632
Princeton, New Jersey 08542-0632
(609) 921-8900

MT. HELIX GARDENS: A lovely home atmosphere, providing Christian Science care and supervision for senior Christian Scientists needing special care. Write: 11454 Fuerte Farms Rd., El Cajon, CA 92020. Or call: (619) 444-5504.

Christian Science Nursing

"Breaking through the clouds of darkness,..."
The Christian Science Hymnal
Hymn #29

MORNINGSIDE INC.
6770 102nd Avenue North
Pinellas Park, FL 34666
Facility: (813) 541-3561
Home Care: (813) 546-4806

Help Wanted

JOB OPENINGS AT LONGYEAR MUSEUM: Membership Clerk, Housekeeping Assistant, Resident Overseer and Museum Guide. Call (617) 277-8943 or send resume to: Longyear Museum, 120 Seaver Street, Brookline, MA 02146.

ASSISTANT SWIM/DIVE COACH part-time staff position. Diving experience preferred. WSI LGT. Applications due June 1, 1993. Call Katherine Neal: 1-(800) 851-1084, Extension 2846.

Help Wanted

HEAD SWIM/DIVE COACH/Director of Aquatics. Full-time faculty position, certified WSI and LGT required. Will teach Physical Education classes. Master's degree preferred. Applications due May 15, 1993. Call: Katherine Neal, Personnel Coordinator, 1-(800) 851-1084, Extension 2846.

Education/Instruction

ADULT UNIVERSITY (STUDY/TRAVEL, research, and home study.) Accredited degrees to doctorate in Humanities, Religion, Education and Social Sciences. Non-smokers only. Free catalog. Call: (416) 374-0057.

BERKELEY HALL SCHOOL
TEACH ME THY PATHS

Spacious Mountaintop Campus
in the heart of the Los Angeles Area
Quality Education Since 1911
Academic Excellence
Emphasis on
Moral & Spiritual Values
Ages 2 years through Grade 9
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FACULTY AND STAFF
Majority of Students are Christian Scientists
16000 Mulholland Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90049
310-476-6421

COME LEARN AND RELAX WITH US! Educational mountain retreat with Doc Wanamaker, Linda Conradi Watt, Jan Kater and lots of adult Christian Science friends. Join us for an inspiring week at the beautiful Adventure Unlimited Ranches in Colorado as we study the environment, photography, and the Bible. Gorgeous setting, quaint cabins, recreational activities, rustic lodge dining. For information or registration, call: (303) 779-3000.

Merchandise/Gifts

ENGRAVED NAME BADGES for your business or club. Custom logos. No minimum. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free samples. (800) 950-1718.

SEND FOR 1993 CATALOG

The Mail BOX
- BOOKS
- RECORDS
- CASSETTES
- JEWELRY

Harrington Park, NJ 07640
(201) 768-8159 • (800) 624-5271

Nurses Wanted

LOOKING FOR FULL- or part-time Journal listed nurses to join our staff. Clearview, an accredited nursing organization, is located between Milwaukee and Madison in beautiful Wisconsin. If interested, please contact Arlyne Harrison, Superintendent of Nurses: (414) 646-3361. P.O. Box 189, Delafield, WI 53018.

DAYSTAR, INC.
A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NURSING FACILITY
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
NURSES NEEDED
Superintendent of Nurses
Journal-listed Nurses
Dressing Students
Come Grow With Us
Contact Neal Frank
(305) 473-0167

Professional Services

COMPLETE FOREIGN LANGUAGE communications company. Translations/interpretations, desktop publishing, consulting. Established in 1986. Active Communications, 401 N. Franklin, Chicago, IL 60610. (312) 923-9055.

Professional Services

THE CONNECTION INC. A nationwide Christian Science Homecare Nursing Service. (407) 383-8511.

Miscellaneous

FAMILY REUNION PLANNER - Make organizing fun, easy. Ideas/forms $6.50 check/money order to: CRM, Box 488, Fairport, NY 14450.

Music

SOLOIST - PERMANENT AND SUBSTITUTE. Auditions late May. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA. For information call: Helen O'Lone (310) 325-3390.

REGULAR ORGANIST WANTED. Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Phoenix, AZ. Call Jane Kniffen: (602) 867-3642.

SOLOISTS - Auditions June 3rd. Send resume to 36th Church, 4032 Whitsett Avenue, Studio City, CA 91604.

Real Estate

SEDONA, ARIZONA. Homes, lots, acreage. Ask Char Wirkus about Sedona Realty World Livingston. 1-(800) 264-7713.

SPECTACULAR WATERFRONT contemporary 3 bedrooms, private beach, boating, swimming. Westwood, Massachusetts. $450,000. (617) 769-2679.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Planning or thinking about moving soon to, from or within the Pasadena, California area? We provide the very best in residential real estate services. **Proncell F. Johnson, Jr., BS, MPH, Sales Executive; Dortha M. Johnson, Executive Assistant. The Prudential Bryant Companies Real Estate. Phone: (818) 796-1595.**

CHICAGO, suburbs. 15 offices to serve you. 24 hour: (800) 275-2028, ID#2090. Jim Loayza, Realty Executives.

Real Estate

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY. 35 acres for $36,000. Picturesque mountain views. Bubbling streams, rolling ranch land, elk, deer, antelope. The tranquility you are looking for. Call Lindy at Land Properties, Inc.: (719) 783-2526.

BUILDER'S HOME in Fresno suburb. 2-story family home, 3 years old, 3/4 acre, beautiful views of Sierra Foothills. 3,000 plus square feet, 4 bedrooms, office, 3 baths, gourmet kitchen, 4-car garage, swimming pool, landscaping - in rural setting. $359,950. Agent, Julie: (209) 822-3536.

TO BUY OR SELL A HOME IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Call this network of skilled, professional Realtors with Fox & Carskadon, BH&G

Marin County
Nancy Swig (415) 258-2472
San Francisco
Penny Strelow (415) 441-7350
Berkeley - Piedmont - Oakland
Phyllis Raymond (510) 549-8051
Nancy Welk (510) 549-8052
S.F. Peninsula - San Jose
Marcia Berchtold (415) 637-7309
Cres McFall (415) 688-6200

CORNER LOT - 2.1 acres make park-like setting for this one-floor "post war modern" brick veneer house. Camelias 8' tall, mature pines, roses, azaleas! Window wall of 34' DR/LR on garden side. 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, studio/playroom. Hardwood floors, A/C, solar hot water, double carport. Summerville, SC, 29483, off I-26, 21 miles to Charleston. $135,000. (803) 873-2673. Photo available.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA. Buying or selling a home here? Call Don Lamkin, Pardoe Real Estate: (301) 983-0200, (301) 424-7519.

Retirement Living

Retirement Living

THE LODGE AT CEDAR RIDGE

What is it?

It is part of the Cedar Ridge Residential community. Built in 1847 this beautiful Gothic style building houses the living room, library, solarium, offices, kitchen, dining-meeting room and a wing with residential rooms.

What do the residential rooms offer?

1. View of lakes or gardens
2. Beautiful room with private bath and ample closet space
3. Housekeeping services, laundry and linens
4. Delicious meals
5. Transportation to church services, lectures, committee meetings and optional activities
6. Accessibility to library with reference materials including Concord
7. Loving support of staff and fellow residents

Why should I consider the Lodge for my home?

Cedar Ridge offers quiet country living but is in close proximity with Milwaukee and it's many cultural activities. Brochures are available upon request.

We invite you to visit Cedar Ridge as our guest, write or call:

Cedar Ridge Residential Community
3011 N. Cedar Ridge Road
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin 53066
(414) 646-2731

Member of Organization of Residential Homes (serving Christian Scientists)

Real Estate

FOR SALE - $30,000 beautiful, furnished mobile home. 2-bedroom, 2-bath. 24 x 64. Westminster, California. (310) 430-3128 after 6p.m., PST.

REDUCED PRICE. Panoramic view of lake, mountains, two bedrooms, baths, golf/country club privileges. $99,000. Lepelley Property, c/o Clayton Realty: (704) 884-3668.

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS - Christian Science Church. Magnificent building, parking, seats 800. $170,000 reduced. Munson Realty: (309) 762-6829.

BREVARD, NORTH CAROLINA - Western mountains, 3 bedrooms, 2-bath. Year 'round home, golf course, lakes, pool, tennis, clubhouse on property, 24-hour security. A true gem. $65,000. (617) 769-2998.

Retirement Living

HOMECREST
is a cheerful, active home offering independent and assisted living for Christian Scientists. We are conveniently located in a quiet residential neighborhood, a few short blocks from shopping, church and public transportation. Consider a one-week complimentary visit. Write or call: **Evelyn Wray at Homecrest Foundation, 1430 Chicago Avenue, Evanson, IL 60201. (706) 869-2162.**

SENIOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS looking for a friendly home-life residence will enjoy The Open Gate in Bay Shore, Long Island. Beautifully furnished rooms start at $954 per month which includes meals, services and activities. Call: (516) 666-5203.

FOUNTAIN COURT
Independent living for senior Christian Scientists. One-bedroom apartment in quiet garden setting near church and downtown. Three meals daily. Van transportation. No buy-in. $707.50 and up monthly. For information, or to request video, call or write: **Chemeketa Foundation, P.O. Box 414, Salem, OR 97308. (503) 363-9378.**

Self-Improvement

INNOVATIVE SKIN CARE. Natural, gentle, designer-quality. Great prices. 1-(800) 769-6544.

Travel

SPAIN - Join Dick & Ann Lurie on their 55th tour of Spain - departing New York City, June 16th. Call Dick or Ann: (216) 321-6933 for your brochure.

ENGLAND & SCOTLAND walking tours. Walk, hike and sightsee amidst breathtakingly beautiful and dramatic scenery. Talks by local experts. Lodging at fine country inns and hotels. Free catalog. (800) 724-8801. English Lakeland Ramblers, 18 Stuyvesant Oval, #1A, New York, NY 10009.

BICYCLING TRIPS for teenagers through the countrysides of the world. Student Hosteling Program, Conway, MA: (800) 343-6132.

Vacation Rentals

KONA, HAWAII. Luxury 2 bedroom, 2 bath beach condo. Pool, tennis. $550 week. (916) 284-7501.

CAPE COD - Unique waterfront estate, 4-bedrooms + guesthouse with dock and beach. (508) 420-1000.

SOUTHERN FRANCE. Charming, medieval French townhouse available weekly/monthly, fully equipped. Picturesque seaside village between Mediterranean/Pyrenees near Spanish border. For brochure call: (617) 321-6886. Fax: (617) 322-0275.

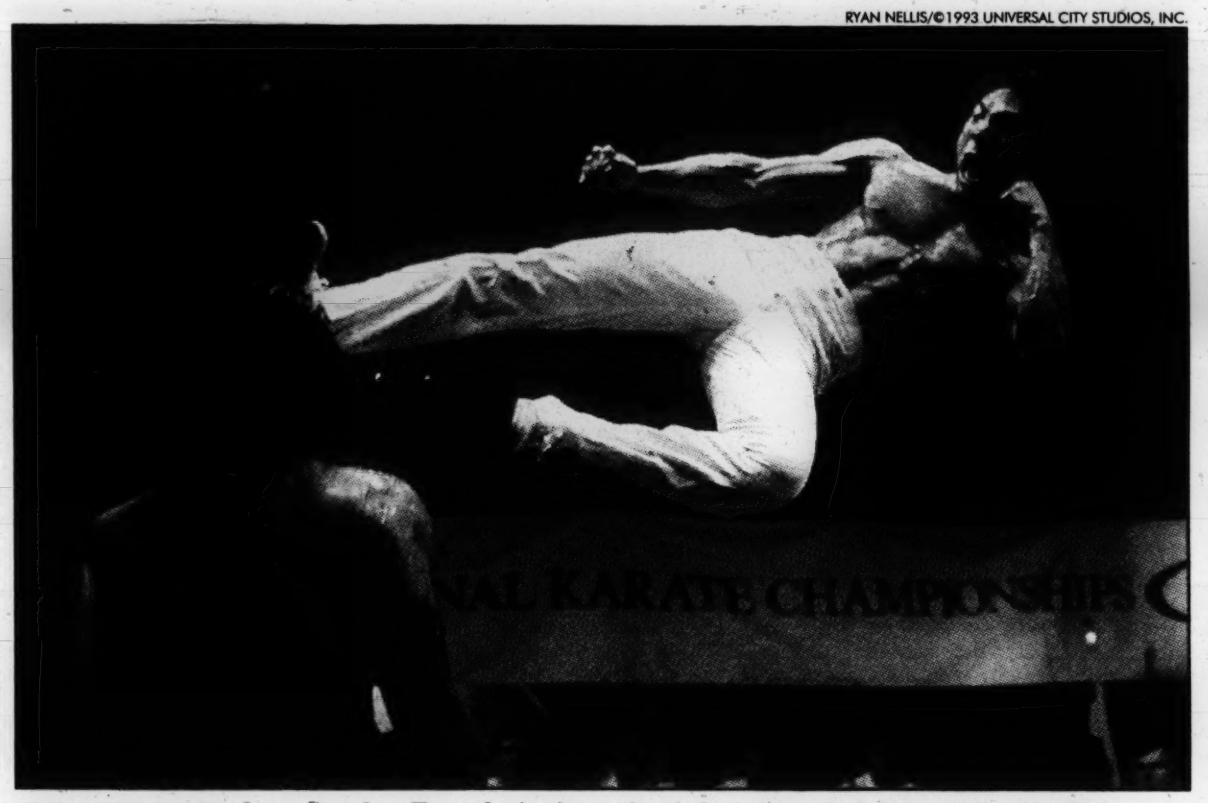
CUSHING, MAINE - 2-bedroom cape; lovely view St. George River, central heat, fireplace, quiet. June 19th through July 31st. (617) 235-2088.

SOUTH PADRE ISLAND, TEXAS. 2/2 condo, non-smoking, weekend & weekly rates. (210) 542-4430.

NEW HAMPSHIRE - SEACOAST. Select oceanfront and waterview vacation rentals available for summer 1993. Call for week availability and rates. NJP Associates, Rye Beach, NH. (603) 964-5611.

VERMONT COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE. Mountain setting, spectacular views, two-bed-room. $1,200/month. (508) 695-1715.

RYAN NELLIS/©1993 UNIVERSAL CITY STUDIOS, INC.



MARTIAL-ARTS MASTER: *Jason Scott Lee (Bruce Lee) takes to the air in a climactic fight scene from the film.*

'Bruce Lee Story' Is Lightweight, But Moves With Energy and Wit

By David Sterritt
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

FILM

NEAR the beginning of "Dragon: The Bruce Lee Story," someone makes an offhand reference to Fred Astaire, the great Hollywood musical star.

It seems like a throwaway moment. But if you followed the real-life career of action-movie star Bruce Lee in the early 1970s, you may remember that he was compared to Astaire in some contemporary reviews.

On the surface, this was an odd connection to draw since Astaire danced his way through lighthearted romantic entertainments, and Lee made his name in violent kung-fu melodramas. What inspired the comparison was the extraordinary gracefulness, suppleness, and inventiveness of Lee's performances.

The genre he specialized in, often called "chopsocky" by skeptical critics, was a minor and dubious one. If it accomplished nothing else, however, it produced one memorable star whose career might have branched out in different directions had he not died in 1973 in his early 30s.

The film traces Lee's ups and downs in the two worlds he knows best – martial arts and show business – without neglecting the challenges he faced as an Asian-American in a white-dominated society.

Much of the story has obviously been tailored for slick entertainment purposes rather than fidelity to Lee's actual life, and a disclaimer in the final credits indicates that one of the movie's key episodes is pretty much a fiction dreamed up by the filmmakers. Still, the picture has important things to say about subjects as different as interracial romance and the importance of education, and it makes its statements with enough wit and energy to make "Dragon" an engaging diversion, if a hokey and predictable one.

The movie gets under way in Hong Kong, with a fight scene that's so stagey and gratuitous that I expected the rest of the picture to be a total loss. This episode paves the way for a much better portion of the story, however, in which Lee learns that he was born in the United States and that he'd better return there soon, since his life may now be in jeopardy. We follow him to California where he works as a dishwasher, realizes that college is the path to a better life, and sets up as a martial-arts instructor to pay his bills.

Conflicts arise when white bigots mock his ethnicity and his Anglo girlfriend's mother objects to their marriage, despite their obvious devotion to each other. Dissatisfied with the traditions of martial-arts training in the Chinese-American community, Lee also stirs up big trouble there: by teaching ancient Asian secrets to non-Asian students, and by developing his own self-defense system in opposition to the strict heritage of conventional disciplines.

The most enjoyable parts of the movie are in the last portion, as Lee moves to Hollywood and becomes a supporting actor on "The Green Hornet" television show, where he plays Cato, the hero's chauffeur. Bolstered by this small success, he throws himself into developing the "Kung Fu" series as an "Eastern western" with the potential for huge popularity – only to find himself replaced by a non-Asian star, David Carradine, before the first episode is filmed.

Disgusted with Hollywood, he takes his family to Hong Kong, where he finds that "The Green Hornet" is known as "The Cato Show" and has earned him a devoted following. He parlays this into stardom in kung-fu movies shot in Asia and then breaks into the domain of the white-controlled Hollywood studios. His death occurs as he awaits the première of his first big-budget American production.

"Dragon" would be a better film if it didn't rely so frequently on the action-movie formulas that made Lee's own pictures less worthwhile than they should have been, given the vigor of his performances. Jason Scott Lee does an uncanny job of recreating Lee's style and personality, though. It's a busy time for him, since he's also in "Map of the Human Heart" this season. The supporting cast includes Lauren Holly and Nancy Kawn, among other likable performers.

The story moves at a rapid clip, thanks to director Rob Cohen.

■ *"Dragon: The Bruce Lee Story" has a PG-13 rating. It contains a great deal of violence and sexual suggestiveness in some scenes.*

FREEZE FRAMES

A weekly update of film releases

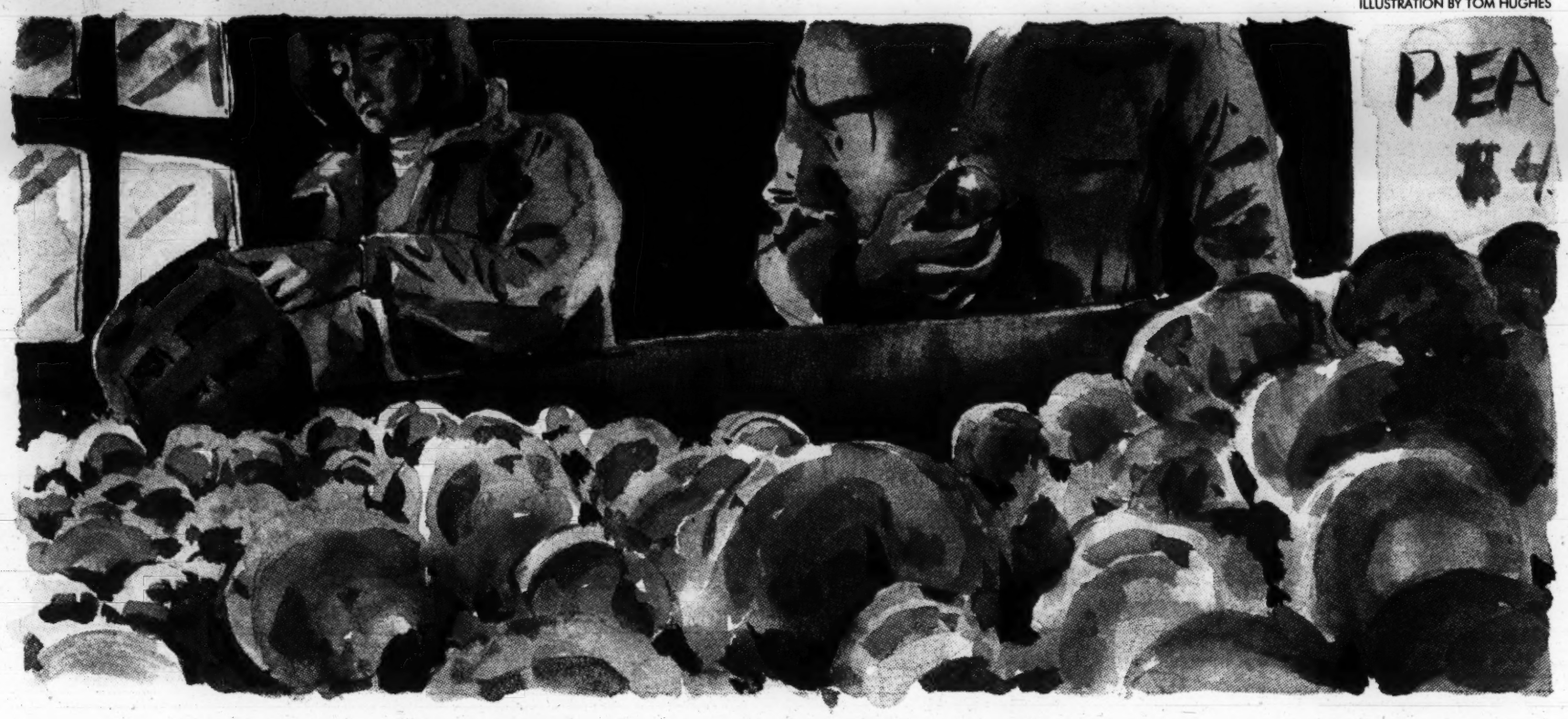
By David Sterritt

■ **DAVE** – After becoming a directorial star with flamboyant farces like "Ghostbusters" and "Twins," filmmaker Ivan Reitman tones down his act in this mild-mannered comedy based on a very old gag. The title character is a small-time entrepreneur who happens to look exactly like the President of the United States, and when the real chief executive is incapacitated, our hero is enlisted to steer the ship of state in appearance only, while the real strings are pulled by a villainous and power-hungry aide. Kevin Kline gives a tremendously likable performance as the ersatz president, and Sigourney Weaver brings charm and elegance to the role of First Lady who's as ignorant of the switcheroo as the rest of the country. The pace is rather slow, however, and the mood is rather tame; many moviegoers may find the picture too subdued for its own good. *(Rated PG-13)*

■ **THE EXECUTION PROTOCOL** – This carefully made documentary explores the techniques and procedures employed in carrying out capital punishment in the United States, with special attention to the lethal-injection method now used in many states. Although this is meant to be more humane than other methods, some critics feel it has the insidious result of making the death penalty more acceptable to the public than it might otherwise be. The issues raised by the film are fascinating and important. But it fails to address some interesting matters that fall within its domain, such as the controversial views of execution expert Fred Leuchter, who discusses only his work on capital-punishment technology. And when the filmmakers run out of informative footage, they fill the screen with repetitive images that do little to illuminate their subject. Directed by Stephen Trombley, who also wrote a book of the same title. *(Not rated)*

The Home Forum

ILLUSTRATION BY TOM HUGHES



A Time to Replant

THE first time that I joined my husband planting a portion of our 10-acre peach orchard, I felt as if I were re-enacting some childhood game of make-believe. We dug a hole, dropped in a handful of fertilizer granules, held a two-foot root-stock in place, and covered it halfway with dirt. There it stood, an elfin flagpole in a field where healthy Johnson grass spears were so tall they would have shaded the future tree if we hadn't cut them down.

I found it hard to believe a real tree could grow from these mere wisps of wood and their tender roots. It takes a lot of patience and some simple, yet uncommon trust to believe that the partnership between earth and sky will indeed produce a grove from such lowly beginnings.

A row of these switches seemed almost comical when we surveyed our work, until we thought of their significance: our future sustenance. Orchard farmers take their rootstocks seriously. The bushels of peaches from these future trees would be enjoyed by the people of our town and become an important part of our income.

For my husband, this act of planting peach trees one by one was particularly momentous. The small orchard we were creating was on the same spot where an original, much larger family orchard had been started in the early 1900s. Home Farm Orchards had been known throughout western Kentucky for three generations. Boxes and crates of these peaches and apples were sold at the local fruit stand under a striped circus tent. They were also shipped in sturdy boxes adorned with a handsome Kentucky Cardinal label to cities as far away as St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Now, 80 years later, we were planting our small orchard on a portion of the family site. Two-thirds of the original Home Farm had been sold and developed. The growing city of Henderson had needed an interstate, apartment complexes, and a cluster of stores called nostalgically, "Old Orchard Shopping Center." All that was left of that grand old farm was the foreman's house, where we lived, two barns, four ponds, and the 200 acres we were attempting to make fertile.

DEVELOPMENT is the price we pay for prosperity and growth. The quaint old town along the Ohio River where Home Farm and countless others once thrived has grown into a small city in the past 50 years. As towns outgrow their first boundaries, development of roads and stores and housing spreads to the surrounding countryside, toppling trees and paving fields. Single-family farms with their expanse of fields and fence rows, ponds and wood lots, are slowly disappearing. To replant is, in a sense, a countercultural phenomenon that draws interest and brought us periodic front-page publicity in the local paper.

Our farm was like an island surrounded by a grown-up metropolis and an interstate that linked the Deep South to the Midwest. Tractor-trailers barreling by our eastern field were noticeable those first years before the peach trees grew large enough to muffle the sound and block the view. Sitting on our old farmhouse front porch where I used to rock our babies on the wooden swing, I'd wonder if those speeding cars could see me there and gain comfort from the thought that some things never change. To the west was a neighborhood where well-tended backyards pushed up against our dusty cornfields. Our pick-your-own strawberry patch and fruit stand grew up alongside a church's parking lot. How our ancestor would have marveled to see his reduced acreage part of an incongruous blend of the urban and the bucolic. He would have been relieved, no doubt, to see the peach trees regaining their rightful place.

At first no one could have realized that infant peach trees were planted on the grassy slope. But after two years they had grown six feet and both their presence and their hardiness were confirmed. Busy as I was with a new baby and a toddler, chickens, and selling sweet corn from our front porch, I didn't participate in all the care those young trees were requiring.

Together with his father, my husband was spending hours fertilizing, grafting, weeding, spraying, and pruning the trees. The care of fruit trees is a labor of love and muscle and seems to create a bond between the farmer and his trees that goes beyond economics.

A well-pruned tree, my husband would say, echoing his father who echoed the great uncle he had learned from, was a tribute to the skill of careful cutting. The cutting of the branches would take weeks of each late winter. There is literal meaning to the adage that as a tree is cut, so it grows and ultimately produces. A well-pruned tree bears abundant fruit and is a pleasure to behold.

By the fourth year, the orchard could be seen distinctly from miles away, trees reaching 12 to 14 feet. I used to think how these few hundred trees helped soften the sight, particularly during blossom time, of asphalt and metal guardrails. The grassy slope had now, magically, become an orchard.

A local beekeeper placed his hives under our trees, and on sunny spring days the air vibrated with their buzzing. In a good breeze, blossoms floated through the air and coated the ground with pink. It was always soothing, even in the midst of the busy peach-picking season, to walk into the orchard and feel the leafy splendor of those trees all reaching up, branches extended like woody arms over our heads in benediction.

Those unassuming switches had fulfilled their promise and become sturdy trees that provided shade for our picnics. Our three young girls could climb into their branches, and by the fifth year they were plucking the fuzzy peaches that sold faster than we could pick them.

Once again, Home Farm peaches were filling half-peck and two-quart boxes and stirring the memories of those old enough to have known former times. Zelpha Clohetie Davis, an employee from the days when my father-in-law was boss, would reminisce about the pleasant days she had spent beneath that old fruit-stand tent when people drove up asking for Elberta, Golden Jubilee, or Red Haven peaches. They would often wait another week if their favorite variety hadn't come ripe yet.

From the small garage apartment the family had fixed up for her, she could gaze out her window at the orchard and once again recognize the seasons by the sight of those branches as they changed.

A peach tree has a productive span of about 10 years. When we left the farm after 10 years to work and study in another city, all but six of our peach trees were bull-dozed up to turn the land back into pasture. Instead of replanting, as we would have done and might someday yet, the field is used for pasturing horses, and developers eye the land wistfully.

Those six remaining trees produce a few bushels every year that we have eaten in our new home far away. They are picked faithfully by my father-in-law and an old friend, and they travel by car over the interstate to us. One bite into our own Home Farm peach transports me back to that sunny field that we made into an orchard. I taste the sweetness of hope renewed.

Cynthia T. Merrill

Berries

Today we were given the river,
the sky, the brush.
We pan the fullest orbs,
name them Joy, Laughter,
ourselves disciples. What
do we owe for blue pleasures?
Palms stained, knees blood-webbed.

Elizabeth Lund

Recipes for Towboats And Sweet-and-Sour

GEERD and Hanni are in Germany for their annual visit to the homeland, but before they flew, we went over to their lovely Camden-by-the-sea to assist at one of Hanni's luncheons and to bid them *eine gute Reise*. The luncheon, which would make the French and Italians look about to see whatever became of their *haute cuisine*, was at the usual Hanni-perfection, and included her sweet-and-sour. I had been getting ready for this for some time.

In the spring I sow my garden seeds, and for some seasons now they have included red cabbage – *Rotkohl* – for Hanni. Hanni is our best authority on sweet-and-sour, and when I take her a couple of mature red cabbages along in late August, she embraces me appropriately and invites us to lunch on the following Tuesday.

Hanni and I have a definite thing about red cabbage.

She will tell you how she makes it, but you'll do well to let her make it instead of telling you how. She says it's simple enough. She starts some shredded bacon, adds the chopped *Rotkohl*, puts in some apples and raisins, a bit of brown sugar, and so on.

Nothing to it.

JOHN GOULD

She coincides a hefty pork chop, some escalloped potatoes, and a few revered addenda long established in the *Heimat* lore. Her luncheon is such that come evening, at home, we skip supper.

This gives me a welcome chance to tell you about Geerd, who is well fed and is a marine architect.

To my mind, his finest effort was the William Hilton, a steel towboat he designed for the Great Northern Paper Company for towing booms on Chesuncook Lake during the spring drives. There has got to be something bizarre in fetching the talent of the Hanseatic shipbuilders to America to make a towboat on Maine's Chesuncook Lake. But here was Geerd in Maine, and the order was a challenge.

Chesuncook was formed from several substantial Maine lakes when Ripogenus Dam was built early in the century. It is one of our largest man-made reservoirs and is a very wide place in the West Branch flowage of our Penobscot River – which Great Northern used every spring to float pulpwood from the forest to the mill.

So the loose pulpwood couldn't disperse and get lost in the big lake, it was contained in floating "booms," fence-like contrivances made with long logs chained in a circle, and these booms were towed. In earliest days, the booms were brought down the lake with tedious "headworks" and winches, but now Great Northern was ready to invest in a super-powered towboat and had sought our Geerd Hendel down at salt water.

As you can suppose, certain technical adjustments were necessary to accommodate deep-water condition to fresh water, and Geerd spent long hours at his drafting board.

The vessel was mostly a power plant. 'Twas said she was capable of jerking the Empire State Building right over into New Jersey, and that New York was lucky that none of our Penobscot River "tigers" thought of doing that. But interestingly, the William Hilton, named for an early forest ranger, was never subjected to blue-water nautical lingo. The woodsmen who "drove" the Penobscot and handled the Hilton never heard words like hawsepipe and galley and head and tumblehome and sheet – words every coastal boy grows up with. On the Hilton, the galley was the cookshack.

Flint Johnson, who cooked on the Hilton, told me once that they towed 50,000 cords of boomed pulpwood into the wind for 17 hours, and ended up five miles behind where they started. This was not a critique of Geerd's design, but merely Flint's Maine-woods way of emphasizing that the wind blows on Chesuncook Lake.

The William Hilton was built at East Boothbay, trucked to Chesuncook Lake in two pieces, and welded together just before a gala launch party by Great Northern. The vessel towed booms for many years before river-driving ceased, and then she was sold to Cap'n Eliot Winslow of Southport for a party boat. Today she is a tug in Portland Harbor.

Geerd keeps in touch with her and frequently recalls how beautiful Mount Katahdin is as he looks down on Chesuncook.

The Home We Can't Lose

MEDIA reports of homelessness, as well as the sight of a friend or neighbor struggling to keep a home despite financial reverses, have become familiar to many of us. While I do contribute to various charities aimed at helping people in need, I've found that prayer has made an enormous difference in my own life, including times when I've been in need of housing. And recently, after hearing some news on the subject of housing, I felt a need to remind myself that everyone's real home is actually spiritual and that no one can ever lose it.

This is true, the Bible tells us, because we live, not in material bodies, houses, cities, or whatever, but in God, Spirit. In speaking of God's ever-presence, the book of Acts says that He is "not far from every one of us: for in him we live, and move, and have our being." This particular chapter goes on to say that we are God's offspring. As the children of God, then, we have to be spiritual because God is Spirit. And the basis for our real desires is actually not in material things but in the spiritual concepts behind them.

The Christian Science Monitor's Religious Article

In other words, a home may look as though it is a tin shack or an apartment in a skyscraper or a brick house on a hill. But the reality is the spiritual qualities we look for and express in our homes. For example, you might look around your home for the qualities you find there. Among the ones I cherish are peace, light, goodness, intelligence, beauty, strength, love. Our homes can include many other qualities, among them security, order, liveliness, and joy.

These qualities can be expressed in myriad ways in the places we inhabit. I've lived in rented rooms, in small apartments and large, in houses and in cabins. Yet more and more I've come to see that it is the spiritual qualities I bring to the house that make it a home.

While it's natural to become attached to a loved home, Christ Jesus' statement about home is rather thought-provoking. A scribe had come to him and told him he would follow the Master wherever he went. Matthew's Gospel in the Bible says, "Jesus saith unto him, The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." To me this assures us that we can trust God to provide a home wherever we are. This means that instead of clinging to one place, we can trust our prayers to expand our understanding of God and what it means to live in Him. When we do this on a regular basis, it may well have an impact on the domicile we are living in—giving us new ideas about how to make it better meet our needs, for instance. Or it may lead us to a new and better place to establish our home.

But what if we don't really have a house or the place we have is not satisfactory? Then we can trust prayer to guide us. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, knew well what it is to be without a home and even to be penniless. Yet in her later years, as she more fully articulated her discovery, she had homes that were beautiful and hospitable. And she says on the very first page of her book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."

Our desire for a place where we can feel safe and secure can be "moulded and exalted" as we understand the qualities—the joy, the beauty, the love—we are actually looking for and are expressing as God's spiritual ideas. This opens our eyes to the potential a human living space may have, even if it doesn't look at all like what we want! The thing that makes the difference is whether we are looking for a home from the standpoint of our life in God or are judging merely by outward material qualities.

I remember vividly a time when I made a terrible mistake by renting an apartment purely on the basis of its material appearance and only later found within the building many severe problems. Despite having little money, I knew I had to get out of that place. As I prayed earnestly, I was led to a building that did not outwardly look as promising, but the apartment I rented there became a very happy home where I felt safe and loved—and my financial needs were met too.

No one can be deprived of a home as he or she recognizes that man actually lives in God. And since we can never be cut off from God, we can feel "at home" wherever we are. By the same token, however, as our understanding of God's goodness and His all-powerful love for man grows, we should also find ourselves living in happier circumstances that express more of the spiritual qualities we are cherishing in our thoughts. We live in God, who is divine Love. And in this ever-loving home, we each find the joy and peace we long for.

You can find more articles like this one in the Christian Science Sentinel, *a weekly magazine.*

BIBLE VERSE

We know that
if our earthly house
of this tabernacle were dissolved,
we have a building of God,
an house not made with hands,
eternal in the heavens.
II Corinthians 5:1

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy
This 700 page book is the complete statement of Christian Science.
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP
Write to Science and Health, P.O. Box 1875, Boston MA 02117
or Call 1-800-633-1300 Orders only
VISA®, MasterCard®, checks accepted or "bill me." $14.95 postpaid. Mail orders from outside the U.S. will be billed in local currency.
LP1176

OPINION/ESSAYS

America should diminish reliance on Saudi oil and curb arms buildup

Washington Missed Opportunity After Gulf

By Thomas A. Cardamone Jr.

THE facts are clear, and jarring. The United States imports more oil from Saudi Arabia today than it did before the Gulf war. This growing reliance on Saudi crude, even after 500,000 Americans had to risk their lives to protect the supply, limits the number of options the US has if that source is threatened again. Further, the need for Arab oil encourages weapons sales to the region, which are fueling a destabilizing arms race.

America's response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was seen by many to be an appropriate projection of US power. After the war, however, the Bush administration ignored the causal link between America's reliance on Saudi oil and the need to send troops to the Middle East. No effort was made to modify US policy.

Instead of finding other oil sources to reduce the risk to such a large portion of the US supply, the administration flooded the Middle East with weapons in the belief that if the Gulf states were threatened again they could prevent being overrun before American troops save the day – again. Unfortunately, this unwavering practice of supplying the region with arms to ensure oil shipments has had a profound negative affect on our ability to limit arms proliferation there.

In a speech given after the Gulf war, President Bush initiated a call to regulate these sales, saying "it would be tragic" if a new weapons build-up occurred in the Middle East. Talks among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (the world's largest arms suppliers) to develop rules governing weapons sales to the region began in the summer of 1991.

In the ensuing months, rather than following the spirit of Bush's initiative, the US announced weapons sales to the region worth $35 billion. This undermined America's ability to take a leadership role in controlling conventional arms proliferation in the region. The other Security Council members (Britain, France, China, Russia) signified their lack of commitment to the talks by starting their own round of multi-billion-dollar arms sales. The desire to prevent a Middle East arms race is now in serious question.

THE chance of getting any agreement in the near future is unlikely. Negotiations among the five countries broke down last fall after Bush announced a $7 billion sale of F-16 fighters to Taiwan. China balked at the sale, saying it violated a 10-year-old agreement to refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs. China withdrew from the talks and has not returned. Since that time the US has sold $4.5 billion in tanks to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia purchased $6 billion in attack aircraft from Britain, and the United Arab Emirates spent $4 billion for French tanks.

In addition, US Department of Energy statistics show that Saudi Arabia accounts for 26 percent of America's foreign oil supply, up from 20 percent prior to the Gulf war. On March 18 the Washington Post reported that Saudi Arabia's policy of presenting itself as an indispensable partner of the US was strengthened due to this rise in US imports.

Former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski succinctly summed up the state of the US-Saudi relationship in a recent interview. "We need their oil," he said, "but they are almost totally dependent on us for their security." The problem with this policy is the degree to which the US relies on Saudi oil and the huge number of arms that are sold to allegedly protect the supply. The crushing American military response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait indicates how far the US will go rather than change its oil-import strategy.

If the US reduces the amount of oil it imports from Saudi Arabia, risk to the supply is diminished and less military hardware is needed. This could be accomplished in a number of ways. The US could import more from other, less volatile, sources such as Canada, Mexico, or Venezuela. Or, in a longer term solution, the US could help Russia develop its oil production facilities and buy from them. The Russians need the cash oil can provide and are exporting weapons of their own to get it.

If recent arms sales to the Middle East are any indication, it appears the US has no immediate plans to reduce its reliance on Saudi oil. And the Saudi's understand this. On a trip to Houston in February, Saudi oil minister Hisham Nazer described the importance of Arabia's oil supply to the US. "We have it, you need it," he said bluntly.

This situation presents President Clinton with a challenge. He needs to define America's energy requirements and implement a policy to lessen the need for Saudi oil. Without such a policy the likelihood of a new Gulf war remains.

■ *Thomas A. Cardamone Jr. is an arms trade analyst at the Council For A Livable World Education Fund in Washington.*

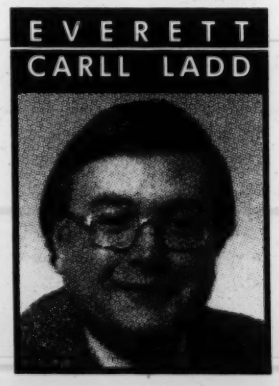
What Americans Are Looking For in Health-Care Reform

WITH the Clinton administration poised to offer a plan for revamping the way health care is paid for in the United States, a huge effort to influence public opinion on this subject is about to begin. We'll be hearing many competing claims on what the people "really want." Fortunately, Americans' views have already been plumbed extensively. These data give us a clear, unequivocal picture of what they want – and don't want – to see happen.

The public wants major change in the health-care system. This does not mean, though, that most are unhappy with their present arrangements. Quite the contrary. Very large majorities believe they are now getting excellent medical treatment. They like their doctors and the relationships they have with them. On one critical dimension of health care, however, there is intense dissatisfaction that ripples through judgments on the entire system. The dramatic increases in the price of health services have hit people's pocketbooks and shaken their confidence that they will be able to afford needed care.

Looking at what the US spends for health care, it is easy to see why cost-related dissatisfaction and fears have grown so explosively. In 1960, we spent about $90 billion for health services, putting outlays in dollars of 1982 purchasing power. In these same constant 1982 dollars, spending rose in 1990 to more than $360 billion. Since 1960 the share of the country's gross domestic product going to health care has nearly tripled to more than 13 percent.

Even when, as is true for a majority of Americans, the bulk of the costs are paid directly through private insurance plans or Medicare, the total bills are shocking. The average cost per day of treating a patient in 1990 was about $940 at community hospitals in California, $825 at hospitals in Connecticut. From the shock at such figures comes fear: If I lose my health insurance coverage, how could I cope with such runaway prices? And many people see their employers, staggering under rising health-benefit costs, push for more employee co-payment of insurance premiums or for limits to coverage.



Recognition also is growing that, whatever the type of insurance coverage, the individual ultimately pays the bill – in higher taxes; in reduced services in other areas as governments divert resources; and in smaller pay increases as employers have to spend a larger part of total compensation on health benefits.

Finally, the dramatic price escalation has greatly increased concerns about access. The vast majority of Americans believe that basic health care should be available to everyone. The shock of rising prices has heightened public sympathy for those with inadequate insurance coverage and has expanded support for seeing that they are covered.

In various ways, then, runaway costs have fueled a demand to "Do something!" But what? One thing that must happen is real cost control. The Clinton administration's proposals, and most other plans being discussed, call for additional tax levies to help pay for the revamped system. Surveys show that the public will in fact support a substantial tax hike under certain conditions. But, as Humphrey Taylor, a leading authority on public opinion and health policy, points out in the May/June issue of The Public Perspective, "The key to this support for new taxes is the essential belief that the new plan will work to control costs and provide security and (ultimately) universal access."

On the matter of what part the government should play in the new health-care system, public opinion is mixed. We want costs curbed and security and access extended, and we will accept a bigger government role if that is needed to achieve these ends. Yet we also value the large element of individual choice that many people have in the present system – choice, for example, among physicians and other care providers. In addition, the public's generally negative view of government performance clearly affects its thinking about the prospects of more government in the health-care area.

When Gallup asked the public (February 1992) whether they would "more confidently entrust the management of the American health-care system to ... the private insurance industry or the federal government," by 52 percent to 33 percent they said the insurance industry – which itself is not loved. (Eleven percent volunteered the response of "neither.") In January 1992, Gallup asked respondents which of two broad approaches they preferred – "government-sponsored national health insurance or reform of our current private health-care sytem." The latter carried by better than 2 to 1. The public's call, then, is for health-care reform that involves government management as minimally as possible, consistent with the overriding goal of containing costs and extending security and access.

■ *Everett Carll Ladd is professor of political science at the University of Connecticut and president of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.*

The Buck Should Stop at the Lottery

In Massachusetts, proposed expansion of legal gambling could hinder, rather than help, the state's economy

By Scott Harshbarger

MASSACHUSETTS Gov. William Weld and others have proposed, and the Legislature is now considering, expanding legalized gambling in the state to include video poker, keno, blackjack, and possibly full-fledged casinos. Many of those advocating more state-sponsored gambling claim it is a painless way to generate state revenue. I disagree.

I have discussed this issue with attorneys general representing every state that has expanded gambling beyond a lottery, and there is one common warning: Stop and think! I believe that expanding gambling is short-sighted, fails to assess the full costs to the commonwealth, and is bad public policy. Expanded gambling is truly a "cure" worse than the disease, and it should not be implemented.

Increased gambling will mean increased crime, potential corruption, and increased problem gambling. There are also serious questions about whether the promised economic benefits will be realized. Apart from the philosophical and moral issues, the following are some of the realities that must be faced and addressed before we act.

A study by the Delaware Council on Gambling Problems indicated that as much as 40 percent of white collar crime committed in the country may be related to compulsive gambling.

1. *Additional crime.* The further legalization of gambling will have significant costs in terms of crime for state residents. Atlantic City, N.J., has experienced significant increases in violent crime and crimes against property. In the first year of legalized gambling alone, Atlantic City's crime rate increased by 25 percent.

2. *Law enforcement needs.* If we increase state-sponsored gambling, a substantial increase in law enforcement personnel will be needed to combat corruption and larceny. Oregon provided for 22 full-time state police officers to work in conjunction with the Oregon Lottery Commission when it instituted video poker.

Louisiana, which also has legalized video poker, has established a $1.9 million budget solely for state police enforcement of the laws regarding gambling.

3. *Risks of addiction.* The legalization of gambling will result in increased gambling addiction, which also results in further societal problems. A federally-funded study conducted by the Delaware Council on Gambling Problems indicated that as much as 40 percent of white collar crime committed in the country may be related to compulsive gambling.

The statistical correlation between incidents of wife and child abuse and compulsive gambling are estimated at 17 percent and 13 percent, respectively. If Massachusetts institutes video poker, we should follow Oregon's lead and earmark 3 percent of the gross receipts for combatting and treating the effects of addictive gambling.

4. *Strong central regulation.* Questions arise also as to what the appropriate regulatory authority should be. Whatever authority gets the responsibility, it will have to regulate thousands of machines in potentially hundreds of locations across the state. The Massachusetts Lottery Commission already has an established statewide regulatory system that manages a large, decentralized gaming operation, the lottery. The Lottery Commission would be the logical regulatory authority as opposed to a new commission unfamiliar with the important task it will face.

5. *Budgetary fool's gold.* Any view that the further legalization of gambling will cure Massachusetts' economic and budgetary woes is misguided. Many hard questions still must be asked and answered before we accept the proposition that expanded gambling means easy money for the state. With gambling in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and its present consideration in Maine and New Hampshire, will any out of state dollars be coming to Massachusetts? Or will video poker or keno simply transfer gambling dollars away from the Massachusetts Lottery, thereby decreasing the money currently going to cities and towns?

6. *Bad public policy.* Expanded gambling attempts to balance the budget on the backs of the poor and the working class. It is, in essence, a veiled regressive tax imposed on those who can least afford to pay. This measure will allow state government to avoid the hard choices of higher taxes or less spending. Expanded state-sponsored gambling is a budgetary bandage while what Massachusetts needs is a long-term health plan.

Given its high social, law enforcement, and economic costs, expanded gambling is the "fool's gold" of the 1990's. Legalization of gambling is not a venture to enter into lightly, if at all.

Governor Weld and the Legislature must seriously consider the odds before further legalizing gambling; its costs to the citizens of the commonwealth could far outweigh its benefits.

■ *Scott Harshbarger is Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN

TOM, TROUW, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, C&WS

CHAPPATTE, L'HEBDO, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, C&WS

PANCHO, LE MONDE, PARIS, FRANCE, C&WS

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

A Roof of One's Own

EVERY year the Older Women's League sends an unusual Mother's Day card to members of Congress, calling their attention to a serious but little-known issue affecting midlife and older women.

This year's card reads: "Unlock the Door to Better Housing." Accompanying it is a report, released yesterday, documenting the severe housing crisis facing older women in America. Titled "Room for Improvement," the report shows how inadequate housing policies jeopardize women's ability to remain independent in their own homes.

At the root of the problem are income disparities between men and women. Women living alone have the lowest income of all household groups.

As a result, nearly 1 in 3 older women spends more than half her income on housing – on rent, mortgages, energy, and maintenance.

Even those who have paid off their mortgages and appear to be house-rich may be cash-poor because they live on fixed incomes and cannot afford modifications that could make their homes safer or more secure.

Older women are much more likely than men to have borrowed against their equity with reverse mortgages because they need additional funds for living costs.

Women also live in older housing than men and thus tend to have more problems with plumbing, heating, and maintenance.

Finally, nearly one-third of women who are homeless are over the age of 50.

To help solve these problems, the Older Women's League points out the need to offer incentives for investors to acquire, rehabilitate, and develop affordable rental housing, and to create more opportunities for home ownership. It also calls for increased funding for federally assisted housing programs.

The group recommends changing zoning laws and building codes to encourage adaptable housing such as shared housing and accessory apartments in single-family homes, which can be rented to a relative or tenant. In addition, the league says, federal programs that assist people with home repairs should be enforced and expanded.

Instead of thinking of housing as merely "bricks and mortar," the league wants to expand the definition to include supportive social services that allow older women to remain in their homes, avoiding institutionalization. These include home-delivered meals and homemaker services.

A roof over one's head constitutes a basic necessity, along with food and clothing. Affordable housing carries with it the promise of helping people maintain dignity and independence.

For many older women, that is the best gift they could receive – on Mother's Day or any other day.

EDITORIALS

Call Your Mother

MATER, IT IS I, THE THIRD.
YO! MA! WHAT IT IS?
JUST CALLING TO SEE IF YOU GOT THE CARD AND THE LETTER AND THE CANDY AND...
THIS IS MR. SMITH'S SECRETARY WISHING YOU A VERY HAPPY MOTHER'S DAY...
MOTHER? IT'S ME...
... BINKY...
IS MY MOTHER THERE? IS ANYONE'S MOTHER THERE?
WELL, GET HER OUT OF THE MEETING! IT'S HER SON!
MOTHER, IT'S ME. (PAUSE) SARAH. (PAUSE) YOUR DAUGHTER, SARAH. (PAUSE) VERY FUNNY, MOTHER.
MOM!?
DANZIGER
The Christian Science Monitor

Perot: Clinton's Political 'Shadow'

PRESIDENT Clinton has experienced more setbacks in his first 100-plus days in the White House than most of his recent predecessors as chief executive.

But considering the president's natural ebullience and demonstrated ability to bounce back from adversity, the outlook for progress on most of his major initiatives remains promising.

Most Americans, whether they voted for Mr. Clinton, President Bush, or Ross Perot, will want to see the new chief executive succeed.

We assume that Mr. Perot, a fiercely patriotic man, feels the same way. However, the US Naval Academy-trained Texan's actions since the November election, in which he chose not to be a full-fledged contestant, have caused many to wonder about at least two things:

1. Does he mean to seek the presidency seriously in 1996? Perot recently said he would not, but many political observers are not convinced.

2. If he does still hanker for the office, will he conduct a four-year campaign that would, at the least, create a nuisance for the Clinton administration?

Historically, many very capable men have sought the presidency in vain – again and again. But few have done it full time for three-plus years; of those who have taken that course, very few have wound up in the White House.

Perot exudes the impression of never having lost at anything. But although his showing last November was the best by a third-party candidate since Theodore Roosevelt ran on the Bull Moose ticket, 19 percent of the vote is not an electoral victory.

If Perot does run again, he will have to run a more traditional campaign than in 1992. The likelihood of his running in 1996 appears strong at this point. If he continues to maintain his public presence via TV – and it appears he will – it is hardly likely he will try again to enter the White House by a side door. He will have to go through the same political hoops as his rivals.

One trait Perot exhibited last fall was a tendency to oversimplify problems, dismissing them with platitudes. That may make good TV fare, but it doesn't work for sitting presidents.

How Base Closings Factor Into the Military Equation

As many people are, I am concerned about the number of proposed base closings and realignments. There are an estimated 179,000 military and Department of Defense civilian jobs at stake. Moreover, there are hundreds of thousands of private-sector jobs at stake in the areas surrounding the affected installations.

My initial reaction was one of shock and outrage. But my feelings have since changed. These base closings are important and necessary for the strength of our country. We cannot afford to maintain an oversized, inefficient military, because it is no longer a valid excuse as an economic stimulant. Furthermore, the cold war is over and there are now major strategic changes affecting the United States.

On deciding which bases to cut, the military used a list of priorities drawn up by President Bush and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney. The priority list included the effects on mobilization, costs of maintaining versus closing bases, and the environmental and economic impact bases have on surrounding areas.

The estimated amount saved annually from proposed base closings and realignments is $3.1 billion. Some of this money will be spent to help communities affected by the closings. There are already many companies and organizations eyeing the base sites for their potential nonmilitary use. The National Health Care Task Force is looking into using the nine major military hospitals included on the list as part of a possible national health-care system. This round of base closings is a continuation of the downsizing and not a demobilization of the military. A military of our present size should not be maintained as an economic stimulus in a time when we must push ahead to a new economic era.

Scott B. Ramsey *Chapel Hill, N.C.*

LETTERS

Problem parenting

Regarding the Learning page article "A Nation Still at Risk," April 26: We are "a nation at risk" not because of our system of education, but because of the decline in the quality of parenting in our country. Good parents have never been better, but bad parents have never been worse.

We cannot expect schools to undo what drug abuse and the rejection of traditional morals and values have caused parents to do to their children. Nothing will improve until parents provide a nurturing environment for their children in which they convey the values of respect, self-discipline, and responsibility. Only then will children come to school ready to learn.

Barbara Zagar *Clinton, N.Y.*

Photographs speak volumes

In the article "National Black Group Organizes to Identify Programs That Work," March 29, there is an accompanying photograph of three little boys about 4 years old. Two of the three boys are playing with toy guns. That picture speaks volumes to me: children playing with guns. Unless we as adults look seriously at that picture, we will have a continuing violent future, regardless of the number of programs the Black Community Crusade for Children can make work.

Eugene S. Redner *Chelmsford, Mass.*

Wages vs. values

The column "Inflated Wages, Deflated Values," April 22, illustrates so succinctly the plundering of America by corporate CEOs. If we keep asking the question – "Is taking care of children only one-quarter of one percent as important, as necessary, as the work a CEO may do?" – will it make a difference?

A. O. McDonald *Boulder, Colo.*

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published, subject to condensation, and none acknowledged. Please fax letters to (617) 450-2317 or address them to "Readers Write," One Norway St., Boston, MA 02115.